THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL V.—No. 102. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE CHOLERA

Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

THE CHOLERA

Is defective vitalization of the *blood*, and when the blood loses its

LIFE GIVING POWER,

It causes relaxation of the contractile power of the *blood vessels* of the *body*, and the intestines open their myriad *blood vessels* and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels.

PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE.

And while there may be no occasion for *alarm*, those of *impure blood* are most liable to suffer.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value

GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK

AND

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION

IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints the remnants of DISEASE hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

Scrofulous, mercurial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum and prisons, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

IT IS AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states, "*That no remedy is equal to the extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this inestimable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as render other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.*"

TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceeding troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated, and his stomach surfeited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.

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Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Strictures.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy.

For the diseases named above and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

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No 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
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Sold by Druggists everywhere.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. $14

THIRD EDITION

PROBST.

THE GREAT MURDER TRIAL.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT TO-DAY.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

SPEECH OF PRISONER'S COUNSEL.

THE DEFENSE SET UP.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Report for The Evening Telegraph.

The morning there was not the slightest diminution in the crowd of persons assembled around Independence Square to witness the usual morning's walk of the felon Probst up the main avenue of the Square on his way from the prison van to the court-house.

Directly after leaving the van and upon entering the Square, the crowd as usual set up a hideous yell. It seemed, however, to make no impression upon the prisoner, as he has by this time got pretty well used to such greetings. As soon as the Square gates were closed, Chief Ruggles, who had charge of the prisoner, turned him around facing the crowd, and permitted those assembled to get a view of his features. The Chief, however, cautioned the crowd not to make any noise, which request was only partially observed.

Just before the prisoner entered the court-room he was stopped for a few moments, in order to permit the crowd on Sixth street to see him. Here, as at the south gate, Chief Ruggles notified the crowd to keep silence, and thus prevented another terrific yell on the part of the mob. There is little change in the manner or appearance of the prisoner since yesterday.

At 10 o'clock punctually the Crier, Mr. James B. Dare, opened the Court. The court-room was, if possible, more crowded than on any former day during the trial, the desire being very great to hear what line of defense would be taken up by the prisoner's counsel.

OPENING ADDRESS FOR THE DEFENDANT.

John A. Wolbert, Esq., delivered the opening address on the part of the defendant, in an eloquent and able manner. Owing to the fact that the copy of his address, and that following of John P. O'Neill, Esq., is constantly being brought by messengers from the court-room to the office of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, in detached sheets, as prepared expressly for these columns, we present as comprehensive an abstract of the remarks for the defendant as the difficult circumstances of the case will permit.

John A. Wolbert, Esq., said:—May it please your Honors—You will pardon me, gentlemen, in opening my case if I first make mention of my position, and that of my colleague. When assigned here, I said it was a position, perhaps, not a pleasant one. Feeling deeply interested as one must in a trial like this, I come to you to meet the Commonwealth's case. I ask at your hands, gentlemen of the jury, no sympathy. I come on behalf of the prisoner to meet the Commonwealth's case, and answer it from beginning to end. It is not by eloquence we are to try this case, and few can equal the eloquent District Attorney who shall follow me.

The prisoner at the bar, Antoine Probst, is twenty-four years of age; his father, mother, and three brothers and sisters now reside at Baden, Germany. He came here on the ship *Columbus*, leaving on the 12th of March, and arriving May 12, 1865. He had been here but two hours when he strayed into Castle Garden, and was persuaded to enlist there by an officer of the United States Army. He enlisted in an infantry regiment, State of New York. He went to camp, and thence to Virginia. He served, and his time of enlistment expiring, he came to Philadelphia. He stayed here three or four weeks, because the bounty was returned to him, and he had money to spend then. He stayed with his comrades until the money was gone and then enlisted in the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry; went to Camp Cadwalader; staid eight days, and went to camp. The regiment was then at Deep Run, Virginia, a place of little note; not known when there, he commenced doing picket duty and scouting, having been before in an infantry regiment. He stayed there some time doing picket duty; he, too, was shot and lost that thumb on his right hand.

Coming home a few days after the capture of Richmond, he went to Mr. Moore, on Front street. He had some money, and gave it to Mr. Moore, staying fourteen days; then went to New York, to Greenwich street, and stayed there three or four days; returned to Philadelphia; not being well, and meeting a comrade, the friend said, "Come with me to the Soldiers' Home." He did so, staying about two weeks. He left, and his money being gone, alone, and no one to assist, he started out for work. Why he went to the Neck I can't say; but, perhaps thinking it was nearer to the farmhouses, he went there, being used to farmwork. He went to the house of Mr. Dearing; he was away, but his wife said they wanted a man, and Mr. Dearing would be there at 6 o'clock. He was then engaged to work at fifteen dollars a month; staying a short time and earning wages he left, and went to Mr Moore's; left in a few days, and was sent by an employment office to Maryland to pick peaches. Fearing the typhoid fever he returned to Philadelphia, and was taken sick with the fever. Went to the Almshouse, and there hearing of the package from Germany, he called on Mr. Moore and got it. He then went to New Jersey; worked, and then being discharged came back to Philadelphia; remained one day, and then returned to Mr. Dearing, who engaged him at $10 a month. The prisoner stayed there until his arrest.

Now, gentlemen of the jury—1st, the Commonwealth have failed to prove when this murder was committed. No living person can say when. Eight persons have been murdered, and yet nobody can tell one syllable about the murder. The fact is only we find them there. Mr. Everett goes to Mr. Dearing's barn, and finds a stocking sticking out; this is the furthest known; and they are then dug up, the neighbors gather, examine and find the stocking has in it a man's foot; the police uncover the hay and find the body of Christopher Dearing. That is all the Commonwealth have to do us in reference to the murder. They have only the naked fact he was thus found. By the side of his body was Elizabeth Dolan; the same may be said of her, and had indeed went to say they are dead. Yet this inquiry to-day is to determine if murdered, who murdered them. The murdered mother lay with her dead children covered up in the hay. No one can throw any light upon the case; no one living.

The Commonwealth on this trial have offered to you, gentlemen, circumstantial evidence. I might have brought before you stacks and stacks of books and shown people convicted thus when the people were excited, when the Commonwealth would not at defense and yet after conviction and execution the man has been proved innocent. But these facts are household words. I might have excluded many of you from the box; but we only wanted to have honest men in the jury box; we only asked to have twelve honest men to try him fairly; that you would exclude the hallooing and tumult from outside the court house, and think you are to decide upon the life or death of a fellow-being. I think you will not do that hastily—not in a case like this where the links of evidence are broken.

The bodies were found dead; a sorry, sorry sight. I pass it by untouched upon. The bodies were found as described by Commonwealth's witnesses. The Commonwealth say this man at the bar has done the deed; for that he is now on trial. It is true he is from a strange land, and has no one here in this day of trial to say one kind word to him; but he is here, where our laws and institutions bid him come, to court a land of liberty from his own country, and he appreciates this country for which he fought.

Mr. Wright has alluded eloquently to the fact that the boy denied of the army did not use him to scenes of murder, but, gentlemen, there it is no such thing. I can see him in the army, striving on the side of the right; I can see him there in the ranks; but that is not part of our case.

Were this a trial for larceny, the Commonwealth might have some argument. From the fact that goods have been found with this man, that might furnish a case of trial for larceny alone.

On Friday the prisoner was paid ten dollars by Mr. D.; he came to town, perhaps to spend it. A witness states, between 2 and 4 o'clock, he saw him at the lager beer saloon. Another witness, the boy, says he saw him working at Mr. D.'s; he was some three hundred or four hundred yards away. I do not, however, desire to pick out discrepancies, but to meet the Commonwealth's case.

The question is—Do this man commit this murder? After Friday, 4 o'clock, Saturday night, between 7 and 8 o'clock, he is seen again—Sunday and Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday again. And when was this murder committed? Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, when? The Commonwealth, by inference—theory alone—are trying to tell you this.

He is seen all these days in Front street, either at Lockiesiek's or Moore's; morning, afternoon, evening. Up to this time, gentlemen, this murder had not been heard of, not until the following Thursday did the authorities know of it.

Now, gentlemen of the jury, we are not to split hairs on the question of a man's life. We are not to try by theory but by evidence. Look on those eight dead bodies and say if one man could have done that—killed them. It is in the dark, and to get out of the dark the learned gentlemen have gone upon a theory—attempting to account for that. I submit, gentlemen, theories won't do; it must be facts submitted to you! eight people murdered, and all by one man.

Take the condition of the place; look at the clothes upon them; you can see if one man done it and took the bodies from the yard, or where they were killed there would be evidences of the dragging through the mud. There is no evidence of that on the woman's frock to show that dragging across that soft dirt to the barn. That fact would have appeared, but it did not. The sharp eye of the detective saw all else, but not that. But the bodies are there in the barn, free from a mud whatever. Now could one man have put them there? Do you think that possible to be done? He might have taken the bodies by the shoulders and let the shoes drag on the ground and be covered with mud. But they are free from all dirt, and that convinces me two people must have carried the bodies into the barn.

The prisoner was arrested on Thursday night, at the Market street bridge; he is taken to the Sixth Ward Station House. The Mayor has offered a large reward and all over, not only this city, but the country, all the police officers are at work searching for the murderers.

Now, gentlemen, the prisoner at the bar, Antoine Probst, lived with Mr. Dearing; we do not deny that. He left Mr. Dearing's house on Friday, as I have told you, with $10 Mr. Dearing gave him. The Commonwealth say, we have found, through the detectives, a carpet-bag, gold and silver watch, and two pistols, large and small. We prove he left them on Saturday night at a house. Who knows the murder was committed on Saturday night? The whole family might have been all well on Saturday night; they might have run for larceny on that evidence, but not for murder.

Now, gentlemen, let me ask you to bear in mind at that time, on Saturday night, when the prisoner left that carpet-bag we do not know if Mr. Dearing was dead or alive. We do not know if he had been murdered. No living witness can say. If a man commits a larceny, and somebody steps in and commits a murder, shall that prove that that man committed a murder? Remember the carpet-bag was left on Saturday night; on the next Thursday a shirt is found at Mr. Dearing's home yet wet with perspiration. WET, WET, gentlemen was the word he used. If the person had taken off his shirt on Saturday would it be yet wet on Thursday? Gentlemen of the Jury, can you presume that? Therefore, gentlemen, I say this man may have had these goods long before the murder was done or thought of. The Commonwealth has shown two axes, and both of them bloodied. Think of that. Would one man want two axes? He could not use an axe in each hand. Why should both axes be bloodied.

Another fact proving two men committed the bloody deed:—They say the prisoner's pants was found upstairs, under the bed, with blood on carefully rolled up; that was the usual place he had to put his clothes, having no bureau. Is there anything strange about that they were rolled up, and blood upon them? What kind of blood? Human blood? The Commonwealth have never proved that.

Could this so cool and deliberate man, as the Commonwealth call him, have put bloody pants rolled up, in his own room, under his own bed; he might have washed them at the well, and burnt them. He may have been killing cattle with Mr. Dearing. That is a legitimate question. Are you to assume only for the Commonwealth? I trust not.

I plead, gentlemen of the jury, for this man and his family at home. Their hearts and their hopes are with him. Little does his aged father and mother think he is in the bar being tried for murder. Give him justice. Do not be swayed by the tumultuous crowd who sway round the Court house to tear a man to pieces whether guilty or innocent. I can imagine the feelings that sway them impulsively. But we are here to try him in a court of justice.

We do not know what kind of blood that was on the pants. We have as much right to believe it of one kind as of another.

It is true the trinkets were taken from the house; that is a larceny; but it proves no murder. $200 were given by Mrs Dolan to her daughter; where are they? The prisoner has had very little money; he has sold a watch, offered to sell a revolver; could not loan an old comrade 75 cents.

Again, the prisoner remained about the city. He did not attempt to flee, as do all murderers. No attempt to take flight. He remained where he had been known for eighteen months back and does not fly for safety. He feels that he has committed a larceny. The Commonwealth might prove that. They have a case for that, I admit. He does not, then, wish to return to Mr. Dearing's. He has the watch of Mr. Dearing, indeed, but does that prove a murder?

The Commonwealth has the case all fixed. They tell you who, first, second, third, etc., were all killed. My learned friend Mr. Dwight, tells you where even Mrs. Dearing was killed. But they can give the only argument against Mr. Probst that his pants have blood on them, and have been rolled up and put under his own bed in his own room. A man who commits a murder does not do that sort of thing. A man wishes to get rid of the damned spot; he does not take it to his own room and leave it there.

Both of those axes had been used. One left by the kitchen-door and the other in the ditch. I do think you will say, gentlemen, that a man would not be apt to throw away the small axe and then take the larger axe, the heavier one, more difficult to use, yet the Commonwealth say he used the small one first, and then cast it aside.

But what is the evidence? Purely circumstantial. Sometimes circumstantial evidence is better than witnesses; but facts are stubborn things, and in a criminal court we cannot thus decide upon a man's life. We are, however, called upon to presume all this by the Commonwealth. Can you do this? Can you take away another's life to follow the eight who have gone before?

Even in a case where a man's liberty is concerned, conscientious men must pause. But where a man's life is concerned you must carefully pause, consider and magnify the doubt into almost a fact.

Gentlemen of the jury, I have briefly gone over this case, and in a few moments will yield to my very able colleague. But I have endeavored to show the Commonwealth must prove, first, a murder; second, a deliberate, premeditated, wilful murder; third, that the prisoner at the bar did it.

You are to say, gentlemen whether this man did the murder. You are to say beyond all doubt that this man did the deed. If you doubt, the Court will tell you you must give him the benefit of that doubt. You are sitting here as this man's peers. Oh, so alone by the evidence! Do not sacrifice hastily and needlessly another man's life. Presuming that this man is the guilty man upon so purely circumstantial evidence, the law will not permit it.

I will now, gentlemen of the jury, submit this case to your hands. It is a serious thing for a lawyer to have a case involving the life of a fellow-being. It is one he would like to shrink from, if he could in justice to law; even if the lawyer believed beyond all doubt he was guilty, and had the crime stamped upon his brow, yet the law would take him home and give him a fair trial. I have, gentlemen, discharged my duty. I can only ask you to carefully consider the evidence, and pause, ere you send his life back to God.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN P. O'NEILL.

John P. O'Neill followed. He said:—

Gentlemen of the jury—I feel, gentlemen of the jury, that in your anxiety to do justice, you will lend a patient ear. I rise not to defend murder, or advocate assassins. I rise to discharge a duty committed to me by this honorable Court, and I intend to do the best in my power to discharge it faithfully. I have no recompense. I expect none. No pay shall spoil the discharge of so honorable a duty. It is made in respect to this honorable Court.

We come before you appointed to walk with him through this dreadful travail of his life, as faithful sentinels. Lest the liberty so sacred in the eyes of the law should be violated in the trial of this man, we thank you kindly, gentlemen of the jury, for your attentive, eager listening, and from the assurances you have thus given we know you will follow us attentively to the end.

Come with me to this case. Good men and true stand heart and hand together. I shall not ask for sympathy and mercy, only for justice.

He is friendless, homeless, a one. Away from his native Baden, he is here in the dock, on trial for his life. He looks to you, his peers, and he asks you for justice. I ask you, by the spirits of the murdered dead, by the spirit of the little babe that lived in the sunshine four weeks ago, by the spirits of all those dead, I ask you, if you find a doubt that he did the foul deed, do not send his spirit after their slaughtered lives.

Be calm. He stands before you, in the eyes of the law, equal to the best and purest in the land. Justice encircles him and casts her protecting ægis about him. Who is this man here?—equal to the best, and superior to none, and inferior to none. He is before you, and simply asks a patient, calm hearing. Let not the outside clamor overcloud your minds. We shall be the day when a verdict shall be forced from a jury by popular yells and execrations. We shall be that day. This is the consecrated temple of justice. The voice of the Court will calm those troubled waves of discord, and restore the calm of justice.

As I have said, gentlemen, I rise not to defend murder. This day four weeks ago an humble and genteel family lived and breathed, in the lower part of this city; to-day they are gone; in four weeks from the time, we are sitting upon the trial of one accused of their murder. Now the Common wealth asks you to establish the fact by your verdict that Mr. Probst was their murderer. They say on the 7th of April, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he was seen in the field working; that next day Mr. Dearing was seen in town with Miss Dolan, going to his home; that on Thursday following the bodies of eight were found murdered on the Dearing farm; they go on to say, by circumstantial evidence, that Mr Probst did the murder.

Now what are the circumstances? They say that the property of the Dearings was found on the person of Antoine Proost. The watch, chain, pistols, necktie and other things were found. Suppose we admit these were thus found. But is it a just conclusion that he did commit that murder? What proves it? Not the larceny. Was it committed on Saturday? Who says that? The District Attorney thus gives his assumptions. But you cannot try by these assumptions. You must be guided only by the testimony. You have nothing else before you. Nowhere in the testimony are you told the murder was done on Saturday. You only have the theory of the District Attorney in this matter that they were seen before and then not after until Thursday. But how do you know they were murdered on Saturday? There is no evidence; none—none—none. It would be an outrage to declare there was. If there is any doubt you are bound by the mercy and justice of the law to accept it. You have no evidence in favor of it; have you any against that murder being on Saturday? Look at the shirt, wet, wet, wet. How came it it wet on Saturday not dry by Thursday, if simply wet by perspiration? The witness identified it as the prisoner's shirt, but when cross-examined stated that she had never seen any of this. There is nothing to prove it was bad. If he left it there on Saturday, I put it to you in reason it would have been completely dry on Thursday. Let no sophistry or declamation cloud that undoubted fact; take it to your room, ponder it, and if you can reconcile that with reason, justice, and mercy, send him to the doom you are empowered to do.

He is a poor waif upon the waters of the world. His life is worth nothing to him. He has hope in his heart or money in his pocket. Give him the scaffold; it is nothing whatever. But doom him, and a day may come of sorrowful, penitent, suffering retribution. But good men and true, keep to the evidence. Beware to begin to falsify that. Do not forsake the evidence; you can never reconcile that wet shirt with the theory and reasoning of the Commonwealth.

Therefore, the evidence of the Commonwealth points to the fact the murder was not committed that Saturday. The Commonwealth say it was done between breakfast and dinner. But that day many people pass up and down Jones' lane. Then, how could this awful deed be contemplated to be done on that day? people murdered, when so many spectators were around him repassing at all times? What! in the open day? Did not know when he would be caught? What! Do it with so many passing and repassing all the day? The alarm would have been spread far and wide in a few moments. It is against all the facts to assert the murder was committed on that day.

Now the fact is before you that the murder, as to the time, is not known; therefore the Commonwealth's argument is only theory. Will you, therefore, argue he committed murder on Dearing because he wore the necktie, because he had these articles of the Dearing family? The key question is, when was this murder committed; when did he get the goods? Before the murder or after the murder? No evidence tells us. Who says he did not before? If you hang him upon that assumption you give his memory forever to the dogs! Good men and true, I declare that he got these things before the murder, and there is no evidence whatever that they were not taken before this cruel deed was done. And being thus stolen before the murder, their possession by him would prove nothing but a mere larceny. The law mercifully presumes everything and everybody to be innocent until the guilt is proven. It is against law then to say then that he did the murder, and then took the goods, without evidence say he got them afterwards. Gentlemen can you swear otherwise. You have no evidence to show otherwise. You will swear to that fact if you condemn this man by your verdict. Search this evidence, and I ask you to look it, scrutinizingly and carefully look at it. The Commonwealth has not established that fact, and I say you are bound to give him the benefit of that doubt.

The Commonwealth asks you shall you infer guilt from the fact that he had left these things behind them. My colleague most forcibly asked blood! What blood? Why, in the Armstrong case the whole case turned upon the point of the blood in the wagon. That criminal declared it was chicken blood. The District Attorney investigated that fact, and Armstrong lost his life by the decision of that fatal point.

Now you are asked to declare that that blood was human blood. There is no testimony whatever to tell you this was human blood.

Now, gentlemen, that is the theory of the Commonwealth. Is that sufficient? Now could I give you the solitude of the family, its loneliness and desolation, shut out from the clamor of this city. Put a chord upon your memory to stir the past; to go with Probst into some remote place, to forget all the past, simply to hear this testimony. Would you, could you convict on this testimony? Is it clear? Is it positive? Is it beyond a doubt? I tell you it is not. If you could do that, gentlemen, I am sure you could never enter the verdict of guilty in this Court founded upon such testimony.

The Commonwealth is inconsistent with itself, it is consistent with Probst's innocence, and you are bound to take the benefit of that case.

Is it probable that Antoine Proost did this deed? Mr. Dearing a full-grown man—Miss Dolan a woman—Mrs. Dearing alive, and the little children skipping near by—the big boy in the field—could he do that deed within sight of the near cottage?

Is it probable he did do it. If he would do it? Would he then loiter around, and go to the place he would be sure to be found out? Would he seek public haunts and walk out on Sunday; walk anywhere and everywhere? Would he have exhibited such coolness of manner and spirits after such a cruel deed? All the actions and surmounting of this man repel the idea of such misdeeds.

He certainly did not do it on Saturday. From Saturday until Thursday we have had him fully tracked by the detectives, step by step. And now, who says that the murder was not committed on Monday. Oh, I ask and I wish that it would run to every fibre of your hearts. Oh when was the murder committed. If on Monday I was in the city; on Tuesday I was in the city; and that shirt said to be taken off on Saturday, was wet on on Thursday. The shirts was found wet, wet, wet—mind the word I—on the Thursday. This argues forcibly the murder must have been recently committed; and if done later, the prisoner at the bar was not at that house.

We have had a great deal of testimony descriptive of the wounds that opened their mouths to tell the bloody deed; but none of those witnesses told him the bodies were found warm or cold.

Why the very dogs in the three days around the place, from Saturday to Thursday, would have scented and hunted around that place between Saturday and Thursday; they would have found the bodies of the murdered little ones they had so often frolicked with! Therefore, Gentlemen of the jury, you cannot say, I declare, that this murder was done on Saturday.

We ask you to look at this evidence on this point. Look at it in all its features. Consider the theory of the law, that all men are to have the benefit of any doubt, any Christian interpretation, you can put upon it. You are bound by your oaths to do this, as the Court will inform you. You must look at the common case. It is purely upon circumstancial evidence, and how many times has that evidence lied before against prisoners.

Things got into the case that I did not approve of; I could have objected to them, but I wished to give you all the light that could be afforded you; you have it all, from beginning to end it is only circumstantial the things that surround the case. If you can reconcile these circumstances with any theory of innocence, you are bound to do so, and I ask you to do it.

Nobody can recall the dead of that most horrible deed. The cottage is consecrated forever, and posterity cannot forget it. I would give it a tinge that would never die out, as sweet as the voice of the nightingale.

But I would not sacrifice an innocent man. I would not allow your minds to be clouded with any of those feelings of sorrow to the condemnation of this man without the basis of evidence. You cannot, you dare not, with this evidence, send the spirit of Probst, innocent, to follow those of murdered spirits.

I leave Probst with you, good men and true. Hold together and hearken to the evidence.

[*Continued in our next Edition.*]

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

A Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to-day, rendered the following decision:—

"All expenses for insurance upon property, and all actual losses in business, may be deducted from the gross income of the year; but losses sustained after December 31, 1865, cannot reduce the income for the year. Losses incurred in the prosecution of one kind of business may be deducted from gains in another; but not from those portions of income derived from fixed investments such as bonds, mortgages rents, and the like. Assessors should also be careful not to allow the deduction of amounts claimed to have been lost in business, when in reality they should be regarded as investments or expenditures; as when merchants expend money in farming, or gardening, for recreation, or adornment, rather than pecuniary profit. Persons travelling about the country as the agents of manufacturers, or dealers seeking orders for goods as agents of one person, or firms, only such as salaried clerks or men hired by the month, should not be regarded to take licenses as commercial brokers. All parts of decision No 159, inconsistent herewith, are hereby revoked."

North Carolina Freedmen.

The Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina, has transmitted to the Bureau his report for the quarter ending March 31, which contains the following matters of interest:—

"The number of destitute and dependent freedmen has been gradually reduced to such an extent that issues of rations may soon be discontinued. The demand for labor still greatly exceeds the supply. The freedmen of Roanoke Island have been notified that they would receive no more supplies after May 1, and strenuous effortt are being made to effect their removal."

The President Monopolized.

It was remarked last night at a late hour, that the Democracy were in an unusually hilarious mood. What spirit inspired the unwonted enthusiasm did not transpire till this morning, when it was ascertained that a large party of the Democratic members of both Houses of Congress had a private and exclusive monopoly of the President's time and attention at the White House during all last evening.

Receipts from Customs.

The receipts from customs at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore in the week ending April 21, were as follows:—New York, $2,536,375 49; Philadelphia, $179,837 84; Baltimore, $59,981 05.

The Heroic Treatment.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond *Republic* invokes the advent of cholera to disperse Congress, that the President be left free to save the nation. This is paralleled by the recently pardoned Nixon's hope, that yellow fever would decimate the Union soldiers. That correspondent ought to be invited to retire from the gallery.

Sentence Suspended.

The President issued orders yesterday to General Sickles to suspend the execution of sentence in the case of five Rebel guerillas who had waylaid and murdered five Union soldiers, and then robbed their dead bodies, and who had been sentenced by court-martial to be hanged.

Intercourse with Japan.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The President has officially proclaimed the convention between the Empire of Japan and the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Holland, providing for the payment to these Governments of the sum of $3,000,000 for indemnities and expenses. This convention was made in view of the hostile acts of Mori-Daizen, Prince of Nagato and Smoo, which were assuming such formidable proportions as to make it difficult for the Tycoon faithfully to observe the treaties—the Governments above-named having been obliged to send their combined forces to the Straits of Simonosaki in order to destroy the batteries erected by that Daimio for the destruction of freight vessels and the stoppage of trade, and the Government of the Tycoon, on whom devolved the duty of chastising the rebellious prince, being held responsible for any damage resulting to the interests of treaty powers, as well as the expenses occasioned by the expedition.

The Governments of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Holland declare in the Convention that, inasmuch as the receipt of money has never been the object of the said powers, but the establishment of better relations with Japan, and the desire to place them on a more satisfactory and mutually advantageous footing, is still the leading object in view; and, therefore, if His Majesty, the Tycoon, wishes to offer, in lieu of payment of said claims, and, as material compensation for losses and injuries sustained, the opening of Simonosaki or some other eligible port in his inland sea, it shall be at the option of the said foreign Governments to accept the same or insist on the payment of the indemnity, in money, under the conditions above stipulated.

Fire in Portland.

PORTLAND, April 28.—A brick stable in Temple street, owned by Charles H. Adams, and occupied by H. L. Taylor & Co., was burned this morning, with five horses, four of which were valued at $1000 each, and all the carriages, harness, etc. The total loss is quite large.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Senator Cresswell—Precautions Against Cholera—Sales of Coffee at Auction.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 28.—Senator Cresswell has a letter in to-day's *Gazette*, which thoroughly exonerates him from charges of former complicity with disunionists.

The Baltimore City Council has provided for an ample board of physicians and sanitary committees to guard against cholera.

At an auction sale here yesterday seventeen hundred bags of Rio coffee, slightly damaged, were sold at twenty-two and three-eighths and twenty-two and three-quarters cash in currency.

Base Ball at West Chester.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

CHESTER CITY, April 27.—The base ball match between the Brandywine Club, of West Chester, and the Media Club resulted in a victory for the former by the score of 41 to 17. The victors played the Club of this city to-day, and were beaten, the score being:—The Chester Club, 33; Brandywine Club, of West Chester, 8.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, April 28, 1866.

Money continues plenty at about former rates. Loans on call are freely offered at 5@6 per centum. Prime mercantile paper ranges at from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market opened dull this morning, but prices were firm. Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Little Schuylkill sold at 33, an advance of ½; Philadelphia and Erie at 34@34½, an advance of ½; Catawissa Preferred at 29@29½, the former rate a decline of 1½; Reading at 52½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56½, no change; North Pennsylvania at 38; Lehigh Valley at 61½, an advance of ½; and Northern Central at 45½, a slight decline. 120½ was bid for Camden and Amboy, 54 for Norristown, 55 for Minehill, 30 for Elmira common, 41 for Preferred do., and 39 for Catawissa common.

Government bonds are less active and rather lower. 5-20s sold at 106, a slight decline. 108 was bid for 6s of 1881; 95 for 10-40s; and 101½ for 7-30s. City loans are firmly held at full prices; the new issue sold at 95½; and old do. at 90.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is nothing doing. 74½ was bid for Second and Third; 40 for Fifth and Sixth; 42 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 42½ for Hestonville; and 51½ for Chesnut and Walnut.

Bank shares are unchanged. Mechanics' sold at 30; 208 was bid for North America; 125 for Philadelphia; 126 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 105 for Kensington; 55 for Girard; 82 for Western; and 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'.

Canal shares are in fair demand. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 35 no change; Delaware Division at 50, an advance of ½; and Lehigh Navigation at 54½, no change; 27½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 115 for Morris Canal preferred; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 60 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares are dull and lower. Ocean sold at 7, a decline of ½; and Sugar Creek at 1.56.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U S 5-20s 65	106	50 sh Morris Cl	75
$2000 City 6s, new	105½	100 sh Del. Div	50
$6000 do. new	lots 99⅝	50 sh do	s5wn 50
$500 do	mun 95½	10 sh do	50
$2000 Alleg Co 58	78	200 sh Cata pf	lots 29
200 sh Sch N pf	b30 35	100 sh do	b30 29½
50 sh do	35	100 sh do	b30 29⅝
200 sh Ph & Erie	s30 34½	100 sh do	s10 29⅝
100 sh do	b20 34½	300 sh do	29⅝
200 sh do	b5 34½	1200 sh Reading	52
100 sh do	b30 34½	100 sh do	s30 52 56
100 sh do	c. 34	200 sh do	c. lots 52½
40 sh do	34	15 sh Lehigh Nav	54
100 sh do	b30 34½	10 sh Penn R	56½
100 sh do	b5 34	51 sh Leh Val	lots 61½
100 sh do	b30 34¼	100 sh Mech Bank	30
600 sh Ocean	lots 7	50 sh N Central	45½
200 sh do	7	100 sh New Creek	¼
100 sh Sugar Ck	1.56	100 sh Leh Sch	33

Adjourned on the announcement of the death of Charles F. Page, a member of the Board.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

10 A. M.	129½	12 M.	129
11 A. M.	129½	1 P. M.	128

HARPER, DURNEY & CO. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	128½	129½
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	121	122
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	112	115
Pennsylvania Currency	55	45
New York Exchange	par.	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	129	129½
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	123	124½
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	11½	11⅝
" " July, 1864	10⅝	10¾
" " August, 1864	10½	10⅝
" " October, 1864	9⅛	9¼
" " Dec., 1864	8⅛	8¼
" " May, 1865	5⅛	5¼
" " August, 1865	4⅛	4¼
" " Sept., 1865	3⅛	3¼
" " October, 1865	3⅛	3¼

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, April 28.—The Flour Market continues to be characterized with much firmness, but the transactions are limited, there being no demand for shipment, and a moderate inquiry only for home consumption. The sales reach 1000 barrels, mostly Northwestern extra family at $9 75@10 50 for common and fancy; $10 50@11 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and small lots of superfine at at $7@8; extras at $8@9; and fancy brands at $12@16, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, but steady, with small sales at $4 75@5. In Corn Meal no new movement to notice.

Trade in Wheat continues very quiet, but the article is held firmly, and prime quality is in good demand at full rates; sales of 4000 bush. red at $2 10@2 45 for common and fair; $2 50@$2

LITERATURE.

THE HISTORY OF USURY FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME. By J. B. C. Murray. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

To call the work before us the "History of Usury" is almost a misnomer. It partakes of the double character of a sketch of the growth of that "penal offense," and an elaborate defense of the propriety of allowing its exercise. From the opening page to the extremely comprehensive and useful index, the whole aim of the author is to justify what ancient laws and popular opinion still pronounce an extortion. We would not be misunderstood on this point. Mr. Murray takes the pains to give us a clear definition of both interest and usury. To give his own words:—"Usury is defined by Sir Edward Coke as 'a contract upon a loan of money, or giving days for forbearing money, debt, or duty, by way of loan, cherisance, sales of wares, or any other things whatever;' and may be stated in other words to mean the letting out or lending of one's property of any kind to others, and taking or contracting for an *exorbitant* return. Interest, on the other hand, is differently and well defined as 'a certain, fair, and legal profit, which the lender is to have for the use of the thing loaned.' Thus interest and usury are entirely different."

But after having thus given us the clearest possible declaration that while one is an extortion the other is a lawful gain, the writer proceeds to defend both with equal vigor, and, what is more remarkable, uses the words throughout his entire work as though they were synonymous. Thus on page 17 we find:—"But even if it was as the writers first alluded to have contended, it may be urged that though the Jews were thus enjoined from taking usury from their *brethren*, yet they were expressly permitted to take it from a stranger. And then we have an inconsistency not easy reconciled; for if the taking of interest was *malum in se*, it could not have been permitted under any circumstances whatever, and we are therefore left to infer that the taking of usury was not contrary to that moral precept or natural law which existed before and survived the legislation of Moses." And the heterogeneous mingling of the two terms, here so apparent, is preserved throughout the entire work. We are at a loss to understand whether it was really Mr. Murray's design to write a defense of usury (and we use the word with his own definition), or whether he has fallen into the error of the old writers, with whom he is familiar, and accidentally confounded what is universally recognized as lawful with what both humanity and justice alike protest against. Whatever may have been his intention, his work, to an unprejudiced reader, appears to be a defense of the Jewish crime of extortion. Occasionally we find the author, in his ardent enthusiasm for his subject, make use of arguments which will hardly bear the test of logic. Thus, speaking of the New Testament avoring usury, he says:—"And it was of them (the brokers of Jerusalem) our Saviour spoke in the parable of the ten pieces of silver. Now it is not likely that the Divine lawgiver would make a sinful practice the medium of instruction in His heavenly precepts." When it is called to mind that our Lord stated that "the Master commended the unjust steward," in His parable under that title, and on numerous occasions, spoke of the evil of this world, as an example to give force to His precepts of truth, we think that the force of Mr. Murray's logic will be shaken.

We would be doing gross injustice, however, did we leave the impression on our readers that the "History of Usury" is a work of small value. It is of so much real importance as a a work of reference that we place it permanently within our reach upon our table. It is a book to which we expect to constantly refer. It covers ground heretofore unoccupied. It displays a vast amount of familiarity with the Fathers, and the chapter devoted to a sketch of "interest" in each State of our Union is of special value. That part which refers to Pennsylvania may not be familiar, and we quote it entire:—

"In Pennsylvania, prior to November 1700, the rate of interest, limited by the first Colonial Act, was eight per cent., but the act of that date reduced it to six per cent., and annexed a forfeiture of the money, goods, or other things lent, for taking or receiving more. This act was repealed in February, 1705, and restored the former rate of interest; but in March, 1723, it was re-enacted, since which time several amendatory acts have been passed in 1856-57-58-59, and the existing law upon the subject of interest may be stated as follows:—Interest is fixed at six per cent., and any excess is not receivable, but may be deducted from the debt, and where excess is paid, it may be recovered back, provided the action for that purpose be brought within six months after the time of such payment; but negotiable paper in the hands of *bona fide* holders is not affected, and commission merchants and parties not residing in the Commonwealth, may contract to retain interest at seven per cent. upon balances in their hands. Usury laws do not apply to railroad and canal company bonds."

As each State has a paragraph thus devoted to its laws, the general value of the work can be easily appreciated. It is printed in clear good type by Lippincott, and bound in a style at once neat and serviceable.

MISS MAJORIBANKS. By Mrs. Oliphant. Harper & Brothers. J. B. Lippincott & Co., agents for Philadelphia.

For the past eighteen months "Miss Majoribanks" has been appearing as a serial in *Blackwood's Magazine*. For the first nine months of its existence it was an interesting story. A young girl, Lucilla, fresh from a boarding-school, arrives at Carlingford, and finding the society of Grange Lane in a state of chaos, determines to reduce this wilderness to order, by making her drawing-room the nucleus around which all minor lights would cluster. Her social resolution is "to do away with these frightful morning calls," and reign queen of the upper tendom of her native village. The rest of the work is a careful narrative of how she succeeded; how all difficulties were overcome; how the female dragons were conquered and all brought to her feet. The details of the work of triumph, are all told in a pleasant, gossipy style, without any conversational display, Mrs. Oliphant doing all the talking for her characters. However amusing twenty-five good size chapters of such a book might be, when it grows to fifty all interest has vanished, and the tale is insipid.

There are no incidents in the work. There is nothing which might be possibly construed into the sensational. In fact, we doubt if the persons at Carlingford were like ordinary mortals, and had sensations. After reading the March number of *Blackwood*, with its regular instalment, we were at a loss to detect, in the remotest distance, the faintest glimmer of a conclusion. It seemed as though the threads of the tale, like the lines of the hyperbole, were destined to continual approach but never meet. Consequently when we saw the whole work suddenly published by Harper, our first impression was that Mrs. Oliphant had followed in the footsteps of Mrs. Gaskill, and unexpectedly departed for that bourne from which no traveller returns. We are glad, however, to relieve any anxiety, and assure those of our readers who have followed Lucilla through the magazine, that she was eventually "settled" without the melancholy decease of the authoress.

To judge from the termination, it would appear that Mr. Oliphant, up to the fiftieth chapter, was firmly convinced of the idea that her work was still increasing in interest as well as bulk. At that point some rude shock must have occurred—possibly the criticism of some periodical; probably an intimation from the publisher of *Blackwood*.

The evidence of the severity of the discovery that her book had grown tedious was apparent. The last three chapters contain events at once forced and condensed. What ten chapters would not have told two weeks ago, three now can. In a disrespectful haste Mr. Ashburton is elected M. P. from Carlingford. Tom Majoribanks is suddenly brought here from India, with a speed savoring of a modern Icarius, and without the least previous intimation Lucilla and he are married and go to the country. Will our lady readers believe it, the authoress positively does not give us a detail in regard to the wedding! We are merely told that the ceremony was performed and everybody sent presents. Such absence of minute details is inexcusable. From the tenor of the rest of the work we had been lead to believe that at least two full chapters would have been devoted to the bridal costume. And now—not an incident, it is too provoking for the ladies who have waded through the whole long story. The only consolation to be found is in a contemplation of what it must have cost Mrs. Oliphant to thus mutilate her work and destroy the symmetry by such confusion.

It is probable, however, to judge from the concluding paragraph, that we will hear from Lucilla again in her new home, and that all her powers will be again put forth in a more extended field of labor. To sum up the whole, it is well written in the beginning, too prolix in the middle, and too contracted at the close. If the last half could be rewritten, it could be made a delightful novel. As it is, we predict that it will have an immense sale, and create a decided excitement in the novel-reading world. It is thoroughly original in its execution. There are few, if any other writers, who would have dared to enter upon the field which Mrs. Oliphant has selected. Relying entirely upon her style, without any startling character, much less any startling plot or event, she has taken quiet village life, and depicted it to us in a manner which, considering the obstacles which she had to overcome, is wonderfully successful. Those who have read the "Chronicles of Carlingford," and the "Perpetual Curate," will appreciate the style, and not fail to read this, the third of the series of pastoral fictions.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF JOSEPH GRIMALDI. By Charles Dickens. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

The energy of the Messrs. Peterson, and the numberless varieties in which they have given the public editions of Dickens, have made all the productions of that great novelist appear to be the property, by conquest, of that popular firm. It is only, therefore, what we expect when their teeming presses continually furnish us with new editions of his productions. The adventures of Grimaldi have already acquired a deserved popularity, both because of the infinite humor with which they are treated, and also the spice and variety found in the events narrated. In that work is found a solution to the problem of what the clowns do with themselves off the stage—a question which, as Dickens states, has been a source of conjecture to him from his earliest infancy. The inimitable description of the ecstacy of witnessing a pantomime, given in the introduction, although familiar, will bear repetition here:—

"But what was this—even this—to the glories of the inside, where, amid the smell of sawdust and orange-peel, sweeter far than violets to youthful noses, the first play being over, the lovers united, the ghost appeased, the baron killed and everything made comfortable and pleasant, the pantomime itself began! What words can describe the deep gloom of the opening scene, where a crafty magician, holding a young lady in bondage, was discovered studying an enchanted book, to the soft music of a gong! or in what terms can we express the thrill of ecstacy with which his magic power opposed by superior art, we beheld the monster himself converted into clown! What mattered it that the stage was three yards wide and four deep?—we never saw it. We had no eyes, ears, or corporeal senses, but for the pantomime. And when its short career was run, and the baron, previously slaughtered, coming forward with his hand upon his heart, announced that for that favor Mr. Richardson returned his most sincere thanks, and the performance would commence again in a quarter of an hour, what jest could equal the effects of the baron's indignation and surprise when the clown, unexpectedly peeping from behind the curtain, requested the audience 'not to believe it, for it was all gammon!' Who but a clown could have called forth the roar of laughter that succeeded; and what witchery but a clown's could have caused the junior usher himself to declare aloud, as he shook his sides and smote his knee, in a moment of irrepressible joy, that that was the very best thing he had ever heard said!"

The large clear type of Messrs. Peterson renders all their publications attractive reading, and the unrivalled pencil of Cruikshank has furnished an excellent frontispiece. This house will issue next week "The Queen's Favorite," and soon after, "Self-love," a novel of reported great force. They also have the agency for Halpine's comic work, "Baked Meats of the Funeral."

ROEBUCK. A Novel. Mr. Doolady, New York. Philadelphia agents, T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

We have had quite a number of Rebel novels laid upon our table since the conclusion of the war, the great majority of which have no claim to popularity except their arrant treason. "Macaria," by Miss Evans, is probably the best which has been issued, the authors of the others being remarkable rather for ardent sympathy with the South, than for any adherence to the precepts of Lindley Murray. The latest one, "Roebuck," is decidedly above mediocrity. It is one of the best Southern fictions that has fallen beneath our notice. Our praise, however, is bestowed solely because of its literary merit, and not in regard to its political sentiments. There are several speeches introduced, which, if omitted, would not cause material regret on the part of the reader. One of them, an oration from Dr. Fairfax, in favor of the Union, would have caused any thinking man to become a rabid secessionist. A more flimsy collection of words, words, words, we have never seen, if we except the Rebel's reply, which out-Herods Herod. Nevertheless, the plot of the book is well worked out, and it pictures, probably, the real condition of many Southern estates since the return of peace. To those who can repress indignation at treason, when uttered by imaginary heroes, we recommend the work. It is neatly printed by Doolady.

JARGAL. By Victor Hugo. Carleton, New York. Philadelphia agent, T. B. Peterson & Bros.

"In 1818," says Hugo, "the author of this book was sixteen years old; he wagered that he would write a volume in a fortnight. He composed Bug-Jargal." Although, according to this account, we must consider Jargal as the first of all the numerous productions of the fertile pen of the exile of Guernsey, yet, as he himself confesses that eight years later he rewrote the greater portion, we are still inclined to receive "Hans of Iceland" as his maiden effort. We would have preferred that the work, as originally written in his boyhood, should have been given to us unrevised, as we would then have had an opportunity of judging for ourselves of what a great author in embryo could do. The writer, however, has seen fit to revise it, and by his revision has added finish and style, although he has cancelled its reputation as a phenomenon.

The tale itself, in its conception is simple. A group of officers of the French army are telling stories to while away the time. Captain D'Auverney, its hero, is called to do his share, and is just about refusing for want of a theme, when his gigantic lame dog, Rask, limps in. In compliance with the urgent wishes of his friends, he tells them his adventures in San Domingo in 1791, at the time of the negro insurrection. When the slaves rose his property was destroyed, his betrothed bride murdered, and he only saved through the fidelity of the negro leader Bug-Jargal, who risked his life to save the Captain. Thaddeus, the servant of D'Auverney, thinking that Jargal had killed, instead of saved his master, shoots the faithful slave in his despair. The rest of his life is one long scene of remorse. Rask is Jargal's dog, and is tenderly cared for by the Captain. At the conclusion of the tale the bugle calls to battle, and in the evening D'Auverney, Thaddeus, and Rask are found among the slain. Such is the skeleton of the plot. The work is strongly French in its style—short sentences and vigorous conversations. It is translated by the same hand as "Les Miserables," and is a much better rendition than that work. It betrays none of the crudity which we would expect in such a hurried production at so juvenile an age; but when it is remembered that at twenty-four it was rewritten, we must impute to that revision its literary excellence. It is published in the handsome style of Carleton, neatly bound and clearly printed. It is for sale by T. B. Peterson & Bro., No. 306 Chesnut street.

—The problem of African discovery is still an exciting one, in spite of the fate which has befallen so many African travellers; for, as one disappears, another rises to take his place. The latest of these daring adventurers is Herr Gerhard Rohlfs, who proposes to go to Wadai, where his countryman, Edward Vogel, was murdered, in order to obtain his papers, which he believes are still in existence. Born near Bremen thirty-four years ago, Rohlfs studied medicine in the universities of Heidelberg, Wurzburg, and Gottingen, after which he joined the Foreign Legion at Algiers; he distinguished himself at the conquest of Kabylia, where he was decorated and made a sergeant. Growing weary of military life, he resolved to travel—not in the beaten paths of your ordinary tourist, who "does" Europe in a few weeks, and so much of Africa as lies along the Nile in as many months, but through regions where danger as well as glory awaited him—in Africa itself, among its wild and murderous tribes. Knowing Arabic well, and being fitted by his early studies for the practice of medicine, he assumed the mask of a devout believer and the *role* of a physician, and boldly started forth on the track of adventure. In the end it was one of misadventure, for, four years since, while traversing the Sahara of Morocco, he was attacked and robbed by his guides, who left him for dead, with a broken arm, alone in the desert. Saved by some Marabouts, he was scarcely in Algiers again when he planned a journey to Timbuctoo, which he could not carry into effect on account of the unsettled condition of the country. Determined to do something, however, he has now started on what we cannot but consider a perilous journey to Wadai, taking with him a former servant of Vogel's, and an eye-witness of his death, which he came near sharing himself. This servant, Mohammed ben Sliman, maintains that Vogel's papers are in the possession of the present Sultan of Wadai, who is represented in a more favorable light than his predecessor. So, at least, Rohlfs thinks, and Mohammed ben Sliman likewise, or he would hardly have volunteered to accompany him on his journey. As Rohlfs had but scanty means with which to accomplish his object, the Royal Geographical Society of England have subscribed £100 towards his expenses, and it is probable that other European societies will also assist him.

—The republication, by Bohn, of a portion of "Seymour's Sketches," mentioned by us a few weeks since, has occasioned some bad blood; first, on the part of Seymour's son, who denounced Mr. Bohn for obtaining information of him for a pretended series of "Lives of British Artists," when he only wanted it to accompany a mutilated edition of his father's drawings; and, second, on the part of Charles Dickens, who took umbrage at young Seymour's letter, which unduly magnified his father's share in the success of the "Pickwick Papers." Dickens' missive is not in the best taste, bearing hard, as it does, on the Seymours, father and son. Of the former, he says that he "never originated, suggested, or in any way had to do with, save as illustrator of what I devised, an incident, a character (except the sporting tastes of Mr. Winkle), a name, a phrase, or a word, to be found in the 'Pickwick Papers.' I never saw Mr. Seymour's handwriting, I believe, in my life. I never even saw Mr. Seymour but once in my life, and that was within eight-and-forty hours of his untimely death." He then proceeds to give an account of the origin of the "Pickwick Papers," copying for that purpose a portion of his preface to the late English editions of that work, with which our readers may be supposed to be familiar, and concludes as follows:—"In July, 1849, some incoherent assertions made by the widow of Mr. Seymour, in the course of certain endeavors of hers to raise money, induced me to address a letter to Mr. Edward Chapman, then the only surviving business partner in the original firm of Chapman & Hall, who first published the 'Pickwick Papers,' requesting him to inform me in writing whether the foregoing statement was correct. In Mr. Chapman's confirmatory answer, immediately written, he reminded me that I had given Mr. Seymour more credit than was his due. 'As this letter is to be historical,' he wrote, 'I may as well claim what little belongs to me in the matter, and that is, the figure of Pickwick. Seymour's first sketch, "made," says Mr. Dickens, "from the proof of my first chapter, was of a long, thin man. The present immortal one he made from my description of a friend of mine at Richmond.'"

—Victor Hugo's last novel, "The Toilers of the Sea," has been sent to us by both G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street, and J. B. Lippincott & Co., Nos. 715 and 717 Market street.

—Mr. G. W. Carleton will shortly publish "Recommended to Mercy," an English novel of a rather peculiar character, which attracted considerable attention when it originally appeared; "Josh Billings—His Book," another collection of American humor, so absurdly in vogue just at present, and, in our way of thinking, the poorest of all; and "Adrift in Dixie," a volume of Southern travel by Edmund Kirke. It is doubtful, however, whether the last work will be published as announced; for at the latest accounts the edition which was manufactured in Boston was destroyed by fire.

—The wife of J. S. Clarke has written the life of her father, Junius Brutus Booth.

—The *Nation* thus speaks of George Alfred Townsend's late work, "Campaign of a Non-Combatant:"—

"In this book it is possible to study exhaustively the natural history of the New York reporter. He is to be seen here nascent, developing, and fully grown, in action and in repose. Some may look upon the 'Campaigns' as being not so good a manual for this purpose as the same author's account of the capture of Wilkes Booth and his description of the trial and execution of the other conspirators. But here we have him under our eye for a much longer time than we can have him there, and we get sight of more sides of his nature. For the use of careful students, the 'Campaigns' is certainly to be preferred. Reading it, we see how the reporter is made. We become acquainted with his mental and moral characteristics; we learn what are his aspirations; we take the measure of his attainments; we perceive the force of his imagination, his wit, his taste, his sense, and judgment, his knowledge of life, his conceptions of morality, his sense of what is decent and of what is not becoming. The reporter is the offspring of the daily press, and shares the nature and the life of his parent. His existence, to use the words of our author, 'is only the fierce, fast, flippant existence of news. The day I graduated,' he goes on, 'saw me an attache of the Philadelphia *Chameleon*. I was to receive three dollars a week and be the heir to lordly prospects.' But though, to use a phrase of his own, this slave of the press may sometimes have repeated with 'the salt rheum in his eyes,' generally he hugged his chain and was proud of it. The war broke out, and he was at once sent to the Army of the Potomac as special correspondent of a Philadelphia newspaper. But the reporter is not a stone that never rolls. He 'sent an indiscreet paragraph to the Washington *Chronicle*,' he says, 'for which I was pursued by the War Department, and the management of my paper lacking heart, I went home in a pet.' Soon he used this opportunity to make his escape from what he calls 'the provincial journals.' New York was the goal of his desires. 'It is the end of every young American's aspirations and the New Bohemia for the restless, the brilliant, and the industrious.' 'The dream of many months, came to be realized;' some New York paper despatched him to the front. But what shall we say of the assertion of the preface: 'No man ought to let the first four years of his majority slip away unrecorded?' We never heard this maxim before. If Mr. Townsend really believes it to be true, of course he is justified in publishing this book."

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Radical Programme—The Ukase of Wendell Phillips.

From the Times.

Wendell Phillips has issued his rescript to the radicals in Congress. Here is the programme which he marks out for their adoption:—

"Our true policy is this:—Let Congress plainly announce its belief that no State lately in rebellion is fit to be readmitted to Congress. Let it lay down the principle that no one shall ever be admitted except it establishes universal, or at least impartial suffrage, and then let Congress adjourn. Every day it continues in session jeopards this great cause. It may be bought, bullied, or deceived. All tends that way while it is in session, exposed to administrative influence. Once adjourned, let the lines be strictly drawn, and go to work to meet 1868 in earnest; the interval between now and the next elections, State, National, and Presidential, is none too long for the work. The treason of President Johnson, and the impossibility of impeaching him, leave no hope for any earlier settlement. It is just as well, and much safer, to acknowledge this, to adjourn and go to the people on this issue is saving time. In this way, spite of the President, the whole fruit of the war may yet be saved. With the lines distinctly drawn, the fight above-board and acknowledged, the issue fairly presented, and every Congressman stumping his own State, the nation may yet be founded and built up on impartial and absolute justice. Our New England air will save some of our Senators at least from the compromise malaria of Pennsylvania avenue.

"Any other course—drifting about in a storm of constitutional amendments pilot-blinded or drugged, and rudder unshipped—allows timid and needless Senators to put us, bound hand and foot, into the hands of the enemy, under pretense of being practical statesmen. Any other course runs the risk of giving us another ten years of just such dislocated, discordant, and perilous national life as we have passed through since 1856. Adjourn Congress, then. Let every member turn himself into witness, teacher, and drill-master, and let our bugle-call be, No State admitted at present, and none ever admitted, which has the word 'white' or the recognition of race in its statute books."

We apprehend that, when they can get their courage up to the "sticking point," this is precisely the course which the radicals in Congress will endeavor to pursue. "Universal negro suffrage," as the condition *sine qua non* of the restoration of the Union, is now, and has been from the beginning of the session, the grand goal and object of all their effort. They have cloaked it more or less, partly from policy and partly from fear; but the time is drawing nigh when they can cloak it no longer. The whole subject of restoration was first put into the hands of the Reconstruction Committee, there to await the manipulations necessary for success. Each House was pledged to admit no member from the South until that Committee should have reported, and until final action should have been taken by both Houses on that report. This tied Congress hand and foot, and left the field perfectly clear for the grand campaign. Every attempt that has since been made to draw attention to the case of Tennessee, to the returns and qualifications of Southern members, to the testimony reported by the Committee, or to any other branch of this general subject, has been summarily squelched by being sent, under the Speaker's ruling, to this Committee. And there everything rests, under lock and key, and the injunction of secrecy, to this hour.

Meantime all the talk and all the excitement that has been raised about Constitutional amendments, equality of Civil Rights, *status* of the Rebel States, etc. etc., has been simply dust thrown in the eyes of the public to cover the approach to the grand fundamental, indispensable principle of universal negro suffrage, as the condition without which no Southern State should ever again be admitted to the Union. This is the secret of all the elaborate legal endeavors to prove that the Union is destroyed—that the States went out of it, and that they can get back only on such conditions as Congress may prescribe. This was the reason why Stevens proclaimed them conquered States, deprived of all rights, excluded from the protection of the Constitution, and to be dealt with as conquered subjects at the sovereign will and pleasure of the conqueror. This was the object of Mr. Shellabarger's studied legal argument in support of the doctrine of State suicide, and of his more recent effort to prove that, even if the Rebel States are in the Union, they may rightfully be held to have forfeited all the rights of citizenship under the Constitution. The feebler but still more zealous efforts of Hart, Ward, Holmes, and other radical members from this State, have all aimed at the same thing—namely, to lay a foundation for demanding at the hands of the South, universal negro suffrage as the condition of restoration.

The plan does not work quite to their liking. Some of the more timid among them begin to doubt whether it is quite safe. Its strength with the people does not quite equal their anticipations. The President is more obstinate in his fidelity to the principles and platform of the Union party than they expected. The country is not convinced that the Southern States are out of the Union, that their people are conquered subjects, or that Congress has the right to force universal negro suffrage upon them. And if recent reports from our Washington correspondents may be trusted, these radical gentlemen from New York and other powerful States of the North and West, are holding caucuses and preparing for a change of base, by way of preparation for the coming political campaign.

We fear they will find this operation not quite so easy as it may seem. They have put themselves into the hands of leaders who are too much in earnest to flinch, and too reckless themselves to care much what may become of their followers. Mr. Stevens announced very early in the session that he and the friends of *universal* negro suffrage were strong enough by uniting with the Democrats to defeat any other kind of negro suffrage, and on the District of Columbia question they did it. We doubt not they will, in case of emergency, do precisely the same thing again. The radicals on the Reconstruction Committee will follow the policy marked out by Wendell Phillips, who is really the leader of the radical movement. The will report in favor of *universal negro suffrage* as the only basis on which the Union shall be restored—as the only condition on which the Southern States shall ever again be represented in Congress—and they will require these hesitating, halting gentlemen to walk up to the mark and vote with them in its support. The probability is that they will carry their point hereafter as they have carried every point hitherto. They have excluded Tennessee, in spite of the conviction of three-fourths of the House that her members ought to be admitted. They have repeatedly passed resolutions insulting the President, in spite of a professed desire for harmony between the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government. And they have passed against the veto, by overwhelming majorities and with loud applause, a bill which a majority of their own faction admitted, by necessary implication to be utterly beyond the constitutional authority of Congress. And all this has been done by party drill and by party menace. And what has thus been done so often will doubtless thus be done again.

Wendell Phillips evidently distrusts the firmness and principle of his followers. He fears their stay in Washington will subject them to "Administrative influences," and that they will not be proof against them. He has been pretty successful, it must be confessed, in placing them beyond the reach of all such influences, and in an attitude of open and insulting hostility to the Administration itself. But of even this he is clearly distrustful. He thinks they had better issue their *ultimatum* and go home to their constituents, and for once we concur most heartily with him in opinion.

Kentucky Loyalty.

From the Tribune.

We believe Mr. Garrett Davis considers Kentucky a loyal and law-abiding State, and we suppose she is, judged by his standard of loyalty and obedience to laws. Kentucky and her Senator agree in hating "niggers," in denouncing the Freedmen's Bureau, and in nullifying the Civil Rights law. Mr. Davis has talked some treason lately, and all through the war talked a great deal of inhumanity. If anybody doubts that he did and does truly represent his State, we invite him to read the reports from the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, which we print yesterday morning.

General Ely says that the intense prejudices existing in the forty-two counties under his jurisdiction, against both the blacks and the Bureau, render the officers of the latter powerless, except when supported by troops. Pro-slavery intolerance has not abated its mad zeal because of emancipation. The whites consider that the Freedmen's Bureau has been abolished by the President's veto. They have organized bands of "Regulators" and "Nigger-Killers," consisting mainly of returned Rebel soldiers, whose business it is to prevent the employment of the blacks by burning the houses of those who do employ them, by flogging and murdering the blacks themselves, and other like methods. General Ely testifies that but for the terror excited by these bands, there would be no difficulty in finding good homes and employment for the Freedmen.

The civil authorities have neither the power nor the disposition to protect the blacks against such outrages. Public opinion is on the side of the "nigger-killers;" the former owners of slaves think that some of their rights still remain, and the courts sustain them by their adjudications. General Ely and Captain Merrill do not rest on general statements; they give particulars of many outrages; they present a minute picture of the state of society at this moment existing in Kentucky. We should like to ask the most embittered opponent of the Freedmen's Bureau what he thinks of Kentucky civilization, and what chance of protection he supposes the negro would have without the Bureau? The State has passed no laws no protect them, nor does it permit them to testify in State Courts.

Even where the freedmen are at work, they are working under contracts of which there is no record, which could not be enforced by law, and which public opinion would justify the planters in breaking the moment a "nigger" gets impudent enough to demand his pay. It is worth noticing that the most exasperating offense of a freedman is to have borne arms in defense of the Government. Should a colored soldier dare to retain any mark of his service in the Union armies, he is shot down. But it is quite in order to wear Rebel uniforms, with C. S. A. waist-belts, and plenty of pistols to shoot loyalists on sight.

And yet Kentucky has never been out of the Union. She has always had two Senators in Congress—though they never seemed quite sure whether the Congress was in Washington or in Richmond. She was excepted from the Emancipation Proclamation; she refused to ratify the anti-slavery amendment; she was allowed her own way in most matters relating to her own affairs. Her gratitude is manifested by a desperate hostility to the Government, and the most malignant vindictiveness towards her emancipated slaves. If this be true of loyal Kentucky, what is likely to be true of the insurgent States?

The Admission of Colorado and the Exclusion of the Southern States.

From the Herald.

The Senate has reconsidered the bill which was rejected in that body several weeks ago for the admission of Colorado Territory as a State of the Union, and has passed the measure by a vote of 19 to 13. One-third of the Senators were absent or paired off. What the result would have been upon a full vote we cannot tell; but the vote actually cast against the bill, including Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, Guthrie, McDougall and Riddle, Democrats; and Doolittle, Edmunds, Foster, Grimes, Morgan, Poland, and Sumner, Republicans, radicals and conservatives, shows that opinions and parties on the subject were considerably mixed.

The Democrats and conservative Republicans opposed the measure mainly on the ground that an unsettled population of fifteen or twenty thousand is hardly sufficient to justify the admission of a Territory as a State, when the popular ratio for a Representative in Congress is a hundred thousand. The radicals who opposed the bill did so because negroes, in the State Constitution of Colorado, are excluded from the right of suffrage. Mr. Sumner, therefore, in this matter, has at least the merit of consistency, against all temptations to go the other way. The radicals who supported and passed the bill were, it is understood, controlled by the impression that the admission of Colorado would give two additional members to the radical strength in the Senate, although in this matter they may perhaps be mistaken.

It is supposed that, with the approval of the Reconstruction Committee, this bill will pass the House. Assuming that it will, what is the position in which this radical Congress will place itself by this act? It will stand in the position of a party which has admitted a Territory with a floating population of fifteen or twenty thousand as a State, with a constitution excluding the negro from the ballot-box, while eleven Southern States, embracing four of the original thirteen which founded the Union, are excluded from a voice in Congress mainly because they have not conceded this thing of negro suffrage. The inconsistency of this distinction is apparent, and its injustice stands out in bold relief, in presence of the fact that the cotton furnished from the excluded Southern States since the close of the war, for the markets of the world, foots up the magnificent sum, in greenbacks, in round numbers, of four hundred millions of dollars—equal to three hundred millions in gold—for the relief of the national credit, the national currency, and the federal taxpayers of the United States, from one end of the Union to the other.

We grant that these three hundred millions in gold were saved to the Union cause and the national treasury by the navy, in the late blockade of the Southern ports; but we may still secure three or four hundred millions more this year, in all probability, in Southern products, by the prompt admission into Congress of the excluded States; for this admission would re-establish in those States the confidence, security, activity, and systematic industry necessary to the full development even of the cotton, tobacco, and other crops that have been planted. But if Colorado, with a State constitution against negro suffrage, is admitted into the Union, we hope we shall hear no more of this demagogue cry of the radicals, that negro suffrage must in some way be secured in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and so on, before those States can safely be reinstated in Congress. By the late vote of the Senate negro suffrage is confessed to be only a party trick, and the House, in sustaining it, will at least put an end to the false pretense of radical solicitude for the negro's political rights.

A Little Wedlington Critic.

From the World.

The *Independent* makes a puerile effort to be smart at President Johnson's expense by running a long parallel between him and Mr. Gladstone in point of graceful and eloquent speaking. The *Independent* is so pleased with this sprawling ineptitude that it distinguishes it by double leads, and gives it the most conspicuous place in its editorial columns. Such comparisons are a cheap substitute for satire, since bad taste and indecorum are the only talents requisite for making them. By this method it would be quite as easy to prove that President Lincoln was not a model of cultivated manners, or that Chief Justice Chase is not a model of judicial propriety, or Mr. Theodore Tilton of good sense and compression as a writer, as to prove that Andrew Johnson is not a man of varied classical accomplishments. All these points, we take it, are so evident as to render any attempt at proof superfluous.

The editor of the *Independent* sets out by saying that he has been employing himself in studying recent specimens of public speaking. We think it a pity that he did not include the address of Carlyle in the number. From it he might have learned to rate a ready knack at elegant phrase-making at the low value placed upon it by men of sound culture. Carlyle, in that address, ranked Phocion higher than Demosthenes. We suppose that Cromwell and John Knox, whom he singled out for especial eulogy from among all the great men hitherto produced in the British Islands, would have stood a comparison with Gladstone, in Gladstone's strong points, with as little advantage as Mr. Johnson. Knox, as the *Independent* must know, though more eloquent, in his rough way, than Cromwell, treated opponents with as little ceremony as Luther, certainly with less than Andrew Johnson. What contempt would not the *Independent* itself feel for a small literary twaddler who should try to make his readers merry over the rough energy and outspoken rudeness of the Reformers or the Roundheads! When Miss Martineau was in this country she wrote a book in which she animadverted upon General Jackson's ungrammatical English. But Mr. Johnson speaks quite as grammatically, and with infinitely more point, energy, and condensation, than the editor of the *Independent* writes.

The *Independent* makes an unsuccessful effort to be satirical over the boasting and egotism of the President's speech to the soldiers. The editor of the *Independent* is (in profession) a Christian. There are two whole chapters in one of St. Paul's epistles, in which that energetic preacher does nothing but boast. He declares that he is not a whit behind the very chiefest of the apostles, and goes into a long recital and comparison of claims to prove it. He was justified by the virulent assaults of his enemies. This tone is always pardonable in self-defense. The greatest speech of the world's first orator is in a strain of egotism from beginning to end. But who was ever noodle enough to consider the Oration on the Crown ridiculous?

The pertinent question in relation to Mr. Johnson's boastings, is, whether it is *true*? What did he boast of? Of knowing Greek like Gladstone? Of tumbling in libraries, like Sumner? No; he invited comparison on no such trivial points. He claimed for himself precisely the same kind of merit which belonged to the hardy soldiers and sailors he was addressing. Like them, he had sacrificed his ease, exposed his person, held his life cheap; and unlike them, had perilled all that is dear to man on earth—family, property, friends, reputation among his neighbors—in the service of his country. We put it to the *Independent*, we put it to everybody, if this claim of the President's is not well founded? Who, of all his revilers, dares challenge a comparison with him in respect to sacrifices made and dangers encountered for the Union? What are all the stilted phrases that Sumner called and marshalled in safety during those terrible four years, in comparison with the manly energy of Johnson in the forefront of danger? What would the *Independent* think of a small pedant who should ridicule the heroic youth who deserted our colleges to face death in battle, because they cannot sustain a comparison in classical learning with those who staved behind? Such ridicule would be no more shallow, no more contemptible than that which the *Independent* aims at the President. Such attacks are doubly contemptible when it is considered that Mr. Johnson could not read till he was a grown man; that without ever having passed a day at any school, he made himself at an early age a well-informed statesman, and a vigorous, logical debater; that in the Senate, with Seward, Chase, and Sumner, as antagonists, he shrank from no encounter, and was never overmatched. When a religious newspaper tries to turn such a man into ridicule, religion, in that establishment, must be at a low ebb.

A CLERICAL DEMAND.—A singular incident has just taken place at Neufchatel, in Switzerland. At the death of a merchant in that city, on the credit side of his books the name of "God" was found to be inscribed for a considerable sum. No one knew of such a creditor, and on investigation evidence was obtained that deceased, who was a man of great piety, had opened an account to the Father of All, and entered to it each year a share of his profits. The clergy have claimed the sum, on the ground that they represent God upon earth, while their demand is opposed by the authorities of the canton. The affair will probably be brought before the tribunals.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.*]

ANOTHER MURDER.—A young woman named Nellie Taylor, who was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital on Wednesday evening with a severe stab over the right eye, died at that institution between one and two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The wound was inflicted by the large blade of a pocket-knife. The instrument penetrated the brain. She deceased was insensible from the time of her admittance till death ensued. The wound is supposed to have been inflicted by one of two colored women, named Sarah Tibbs and Eliza Cotter, during a disturbance at Seventh and Pine streets. The deceased walked as far as Sixth street, above Pine, where she staggered and fell. A policeman picked her up, and had her taken to the hospital. She resided on Bay street, above Sixth. The two colored women were arrested the same evening. They had a hearing before Alderman Beitler on Thursday, and were committed to await the result of Miss Taylor's injuries. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED MURDERER.—Last night, about ten o'clock, a young man was arrested, by Officer Samuel Denaut, of the Harbor Police, on suspicion of having been instrumental in the death of the colored man, James Neeps, last September, at White's Dental Depot, in Arch street, below Sixth. He had a hearing before Detective Franklin about eleven o'clock, and was finally locked up for a further hearing to-day, bail having been refused. From his statements it appears that there had been a disturbance in the evening at a public house between the accused and several other parties, during which the arrest was made. The statements before Detective Franklin were made without embarrassment, thus indicating the innocence of the prisoner.

INTERESTING SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—Last Sunday afternoon, the First Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Seventh and Spring Garden streets was well filled with the scholars, teachers, and friends of the Sabbath Schools belonging to the church

The exercises were very interesting, the scholars having shown great proficiency in their attainments. During the afternoon, excellent addresses were made by the pastor, Rev. J. H. Suydam, and others. The teachers in this field of labor have much to encourage them in their labors.

ALLEGED GAMBLING HOUSES.—John Miller, Albert Brothers, William Barnett, and James Henry were arraigned before Recorder Eneu, yesterday morning upon an allegeo charge of keeping gambling houses. A s a captain testified that he had lost about $12 000 in the gambling house on S. Ninth street, of which the two first named defendants are said to be the proprietors. He had also lost a considerable sum of money in the house on S. Eleventh street, occupied, as witness stated, by Barnet and Henry. The first two defendants were bound over in $1500 bail to answer, and the latter waived a hearing and entered bail

OFFICERS ELECTED.—At a meeting of the Trades' Assembly, of Philadelphia, held on Tuesday evening, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing six months:—

President—Louis J. Gilbert.
Vice-President—John Thomas.
Recording Secretary—Thomas J. Choate.
Corresponding Secretary—Samuel Buck.
Financial Secretary—Samuel D. Carser.
Treasurer—Charles N. Baker.
Trustees—Henry Wescott, J. P. Flynn, and Samuel Buck.

FURTHER HEARING.—William Dowling, alias William Dehaven, had a further hearing before Alderman Beitler yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing packages from errand boys. A number of lads who had been swindled by the prisoner were present, and identified him. The defendant is also charged with the larceny of $600 from Mrs Martha S. Crowley, living at No 1320 Poplar street. The theft was perpetrated about a year ago since which time the prisoner has not been seen Dowling was committed in default of $4000 bail to answer.

CHRISTIAN UNION ASSOCIATION.—The next conference of the Christian Union Association will be held in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, Broad street, above Chesnut (Rev. Dr. Crowell), Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. Charles P. Krauth, of the Lutheran Church, will deliver an address. Rev. Drs. Butler and Crowell and Rev. G. D. Boardman are expected to participate. All evangelical Christians are invited to attend.

STABLE ON FIRE.—The alarm of fire last evening, about seven o'clock, was caused by the partial burning of Mr. Sloan's stable in the neighborhood of Eleventh and Race streets. Loss trifling. The alarm of fire about the same time was caused by the burning of a cow stable in Waterloo street, above Clearfield, owned by George Berger. The fire was extinguished without much loss.

DEATH OF SERGEANT ORR.—Yesterday morning Thomas Orr, Sergeant of Police of the Ninth District, died at his residence on Mount Vernon street, below Sixteenth, after an illness of about three months. The deceased was about sixty-five years of age, and had been a member of the police force for about eight years. He was a faithful officer, and much respected by the men under him.

INSTANTLY KILLED.—John Ulmer, thirteen years old, was killed last night on the Reading Railroad, opposite Houston street, by being run over by a coal train. He resided at Spring and Summit streets.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire last evening, about half-past eight o'clock, was caused by the burning of a window curtain and chair, at the residence of Wm. B. Thomas, Esq, No. 1236 Spring Garden street.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire about half-past 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the burning of Francis Martin's gravel-roofing establishment, Gaul street, above Dauphin. The damage was not heavy.

CASUALTY.—A man named Lawrence Martin was run over last night by a coal-cart, in the Nineteenth Ward. He was taken home to his house, at Somerset and Richmond streets.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.—The young man started to his feet, and, with a wild and bitter smile, frantically exclaimed, "What a base and heartless deception have I been the victim of! Who would live in such a world as this?" And, with these desperate words, the unhappy man seized a pair of large and very sharp-pointed scissors, and with them proceeded to cut to pieces a coat that he had bought only a few days before, hissing through his teeth, as he did so, the words, "*Rags is high!*" Then he added more calmly, "For rags I will sell this wretched shoddy affair, and then go and buy a real good coat at Tower Hall"

We have—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Coats, as low as		$5 00
" " " Pants	"	1 00
" " " Vests	"	2 50
Making an entire all-wool fancy suit for		$11 50
All-wool black Sack Coats as low as		$11 00
" " Cassimere Pants "		5 00
" " Cloth Vests "		4 00
Making an entire all-wool black suit for		20 00

All-wool good style Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match, for $14 50.

Astonishing as these prices may seem, compared with those to which we have been accustomed for several years, they are *not fictitious—we have the goods in quantities, at the prices mentioned.* We make no be trash—they are all serviceable goods. Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics in large supply, at a proportionate reduction from former prices; comprising *by far* the largest and most complete assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia (men's, youths', and boys') surpassed by none, and equalled by few, in style, make, and fit, at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.

Gentlemen who usually have their clothing made to measure, can be as well or better fitted from our stock, in garments equal in every respect, at from 25 to 50 per cent lower prices. Those who prefer can have their goods made to measure in the best manner, with a fine assortment of piece goods to select from.

TO CLOTHIERS—Our purchases for this season having been delayed, waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best-assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for *cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season*, which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade, with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit.

BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET.

WE understand that subscriptions to the Virgin Gold Mining Company advertised on the second page, are rapidly coming in and that the book for subscription will shortly close. Under these circumstances it is hardly necessary to suggest to those who have not as yet sent in their subscriptions for one or more of these "$100 interests," to do so at once.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—*We are making daily reductions in prices, so as to close out our large stock out of the way of the extensive alterations and improvements being made to our Store. The people may* DEPEND *on finding the largest Assortment, Finest Styles and Greatest Bargains in the city. Our friends wonder why we can sell so cheap and produce such excellent workmanship; but a business of immense magnitude justifies liberal dealing, and as one customer always sends another, we find it to our interest to* MAKE THE GOODS AT LOW PRICES,

All we ask is for the people to come and see for themselves.

Our Ready-made Clothing is of two styles; PLAIN *and* FASHIONABLE, *but all of it is* ELEGANT *and* SERVICEABLE.

We make this PRICE LIST *of a few articles for the benefit of those who may want to send orders by mail:*

$5 00	buys	*All-wool Cassimere working Pants*		
6 00	"	*Do do do better*		
6 50	"	*Do do second dress Pants*		
7 00	"	*Fine Fancy Cassimere Dress do*		
8 00	"	*Do do do do*		
9 00	"	*Handsome do do do*		
10 00	"	*Elegant do do do*		
6 50	"	*Good Black Cassimere Pants.*		
8 00	"	*Fine do do*		
10 00	"	*Super do do*		
2 50	"	*Vests, for every day wear.*		
3 50	"	*Fancy Cassimere Vests, for dress*		
4 50	"	*Super Cassimere Vests, fine quality.*		
5 00	"	*Handsome Black Cloth Vests.*		
7 50	"	*Light Cassimere Sack Coats.*		
8 50	"	*Dark Cassimere Sack Coats.*		
9 00	"	*Melton Cloth Sack Coats*		
10 00	"	*Fancy Cassimere Sack Coats.*		
12 00	"	*Fine Black Sack Coats.*		
14 00	"	*Do do*		
15 00	"	*Elegant Dark Sack Coats.*		
16 00	"	*Do do*		
18 00	"	*Super Dark Sack Coats.*		
16 00	"	*Black Frock Coats.*		

Black Frock Coats, from $18 up to $40.

These are great Bargains, and are selling rapidly. We are enabled to buy cheap, and therefore sell cheap.

Call and Examine.

Wanamaker & Brown's
Popular Clothing House,
"Oak Hall,"
S. E. corner Sixth and Market streets.

THE NATIONAL BANK PEN.—We have been shown some excellent specimens of a new American steel pen, called the "National Bank Pen," classified in sizes, as the 5-20 7 30, 10 40, and Greenback, manufactured by the Empire Pen Company, of Nos. 32 and 34 John street, New York. Mr. William G. Perry, No 728 Arch street, is the agent for this city, and the pens are for sale by all stationers. These pens are admirably adapted for every species of bank and commercial writing, and the smallest size is fully as good for fine writing, and for use of ladies, as 'Joseph Gillott's No 303." Each pen bears an embossed portrait of Hon. Salmon P. Chase; and, apart from their popular surroundings, these pens are really as good as, if not better, than any now in the market. The manufacturers—all formerly United States soldiers—deserve to be largely patronized for their enterprising spirit

HOW TO SEE FROST.—Climb up on the railings of Independence Square, on the Walnut street side hang on with one foot and one hand for a half an hour, and if near the time for the prison van to arrive the policeman will clear you off Run around to the court-room on Sixth street, and push in the crowd until a man picks your pocket, or a policeman threatens to take you into custody; then walk up Chesnut street as far as Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price Clothing Store, under the Continental, buy a Spring Overcoat, and by the time you get back the prisoner will be in the dock, and you can walk in and see him. Remember Stokes & Co.'s for Spring Clothing.

HEIMSTREET'S HAIR COLORING.—This inimitable article for the hair restores grey hair to its original color, by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner, while it promotes its health and vigor. It is for this reason rapidly taking the place of all the deleterious dyes. It is sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

REDUCED PRICES.—Fine opportunity for those desiring Photographs Have them made at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. All styles finely executed at reduced prices. See.

ECONOMICAL AND PRACTICAL.—Moore's Blotter saves half the paper A new and convenient invention; handy, ready, and quick. Sold by Stationers.

STECK & CO.'S PIANOS.—Over *one thousand* of these beautiful instruments in use in Philadelphia. Only at J. E. GOULD'S, Seventh and Chesnut.

20 000 OF MOORE'S BLOTTERS are in constant use in New York by Book-keepers, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, and Lawyers, with good satisfaction and a great saving of paper.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, unlike and superior to any and all reed instruments Only at J. E. GOULD'S, Seventh and Chesnut.

WE REFER persons afflicted with diseased Liver to Dr. Lessey's advertisement, under "Medical."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.
HEALTH OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1866.

Whereas, The anticipated appearance of cholera within our city during the summer months renders it necessary for the Board of Health to take measures for the effectual removal of all ordinary sources of the disease in and about the premises of private citizens;

And whereas, Among the numerous localizing causes of cholera may be named the keeping of cows, hogs, and goats, together with the fever-producing filth, both in the premises themselves and in the yards adjacent;

And whereas, In order to prevent danger to the public health from a contaminated atmosphere, arising from the accumulation of impure meats and decaying vegetables which are often found in the vaults or cellars occupied by the butchers and hucksters in or in the vicinity of our markets;

And whereas All odors arising from animal or vegetable substances in a state of decomposition are, to a greater or less extent injurious to those who inhale them;

And whereas The frequent landing at our wharves of hides, fish, and vegetables in warm weather, in a state of partial decomposition, is a cause of unhealthfulness and discomfort to the neighborhood as well as detrimental to health and a source of disease among those who purchase the latter; therefore

Resolved, That the Health Officer be instructed to carry out the following section of an act of the Legislature passed April 5, 1849:—

"Section 3 Whenever any nuisance shall be found anywhere within the jurisdiction of the Board of Health, by reason of the keeping of hogs or other animals, the board of Health, in addition to their power of destroying the pens or other enclosures containing such animals, or otherwise abating and removing such nuisance be and they are hereby empowered to seize such animals, and deliver them over, as forfeited, to the Guardians for the Relief and Employment of the Poor of the city of Philadelphia, the District of Southwark, and the townships of the Northern Liberties and Penn, for the use said poor; and it shall be the duty of said Guardians of the Poor, on notice from the Board of Health to receive the said animals and pay the expenses of their removal; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with the keeping of well-regulated markets for the purchase and sale of cattle, excepting swine.

And that, on and after fifteen days from the publication of this notice, the law be rigidly and strictly enforced.

Resolved, That our Ward Inspectors be instructed to visit and examine carefully all vaults or cellars occupied by the butchers and hucksters in or in the vicinity of our markets houses direct them to be thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed, and report to the Board of Health all infected places, from impure meats or decaying vegetables together with all cases of refusal to comply with this order

Resolved, That no hides, fish, or vegetables shall be unladen at our wharves, either in the Delaware or Schuylkill rivers, until a permit shall be applied for and obtained from the Board of Health in accordance with the following extract from section 3 of an act of Assembly passed April 2, 1821:—

"And if any master, captain, owner or owners consignee or consignees, or other persons, shall presume to unload, from on board of any such ship or vessel, any vegetables, fish, or hides, without first having applied for and obtained a permit from the Board of Health, every such master, captain, owner or owners, consignee or consignees, or other person so offending, shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars."

By order of the Board of Health
HORATIO G. SICKEL,
4 26 3t Health Officer.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Passenger Railway Company, of the city of Philadelphia, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 240 south FIFTH Street Philadelphia on MONDAY, May 7th, 1866 between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. L. J. CRANS, secretary
April 23 1866 4 23 m7*

AMERICAN KAOLIN COMPANY.—PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1866.—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No 33 S. THIRD street on TUESDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for five Directors to serve for the ensuing year
4 21 sw4t T. B. ENGLISH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY. No. 147 S. FOURTH Street (corner of Harmony street).
PHILADELPHIA, April 21 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Anti Incrustation Company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, May 1, 1866 at 12 o'clock noon.

Election of Officers and other important business.
4 27 3t H. G. LEISENRING, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE VIRGIN
Gold Mining Company of Colorado.
1250 Original Interests, $100 Each,
Of which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL.

The property of the Company consists of twelve Ledges, in extent nearly half a mile in length situated near Central City, Colorado. Subscribers elect their own officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Each "original interest," $100 gives a subscriber his pro rata amount of stock in ALL the corporations organized on these principles.

The Books for Subscription are now open. For a prospectus giving full particulars, or to secure one or more of these "original interests," address at once or apply to
DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,
4 25 1m N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.

"THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA."

The Corporators of "The Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia" in compliance with the requirements of their charter, hereby appoint THURSDAY, the 10th of May, 1866, for the opening of the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company, at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, No. 111 S. FOURTH street.

Charles Macalester,	Alfred Stile,
Alexander Henry,	George A. Wood,
John Welsh,	Joseph B. Townsend,
Adolph Borie,	George M. Troutman,
Charles Borie,	Charles Wheeler,
George Trott,	William C. Kent,
M. W. Baldwin,	James W. Hameburst,
Isaac Lea,	Richard Meade Bache.
Samuel R. Shipley.	

4 17 21t

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist, for the Benefit of the "Lincoln Institution and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home," at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos 912 and 914 CHESNUT Street, for one month only. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Season Ticket, $1 00 Single Ticket 25 cents [4 21 1m

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1866.

The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, north side of CHESNUT Street above Fifth on TUESDAY MORNING, the 1st day of May next, at half-past 10 o'clock, after which an election will be held at the same place for officers of the Company for the ensuing year. The election to close at 1 P. M. of the same day.
4 23 7t JAMES S. COX, President.

MAMMOTH OIL AND COAL COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office No. 524 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, May 7, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. E. G. TRAVER,
4 26 10t* Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6¾ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets.
Lessee and Manager..... WILLIAM WHEATLEY.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO
of the brilliant engagement of
THE MARVELLOUS RAVEL TROUPE.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, April 28,
the entertainment will embrace feats on the
TRIPLE FLYING TRAPEZE,
by the Pet of the city, YOUNG AMERICA.
First time this season of the grand ballet of
THE VIVANDIERE.
in which FRANCOIS RAVEL, Signorita PEPITA, and Mons. VON HAMME will appear.
GROUPINGS by the MARTINETTI FAMILY.
Concluding with, for the last time, the grand fairy pantomime of
RAOUL,
in which FRANCOIS RAVEL, ANTOINE RAVEL, YOUNG AMERICA, and the full company will appear.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. Reserved seats, 75 cents.
Family Circle 30 cents.
Amphitheatre 25 cents.
Doors open at ½ past 7. To commence at ¼ before 8.

THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
THE FOURTH GRAND RAVEL MATINEE.
ADMISSION, with reserved seats.....50 cents
Seats can secured six days in advance at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, S. E corner Seventh and Chesnut streets and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music from 9 A. M till 4 P. M.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM F. SINN..... Resident Manager.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.

THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
A GRAND SATURDAY NIGHT BILL,
A GRAND SATURDAY NIGHT BILL,
A Grand Saturday Night Bill.
A Grand Saturday Night Bill.
A Grand Saturday Night Bill.
A Grand Saturday Night Bill.
A GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
A GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
A Great Double Bill.
A Great Double Bill.
A Great Double Bill.
A Great Double Bill.
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL
IN
TWO PIECES.
TWO PIECES.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE BILL
OF THE SEASON.
MARGOT, THE POULTRY DEALER.
MARGOT, THE POULTRY DEALER.
MARGOT, THE POULTRY DEALER.
Margot.....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
Paul.....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins quarter to 8.

SIXTH NIGHT
of the brilliant engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear as
RICHARD III
in Shakespeare's historical tragedy of
RICHARD THE THIRD;
OR,
THE BATTLE OF BOSWORTH FIELD.
Earl of Richmond.....Mr. CHARLES BARRON
MONDAY,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
in his great tragic role of
RUY BLAS,
and celebrated comedy character of
DON CESAR DE BAZAN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.

SIXTH NIGHT OF
MADAME CELESTE.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, April 28,
THE FRENCH SPY.
Victoire,
Henry St. Aime, } .....Madame CELESTE
Hamet,
To conclude with the thrilling drama of
TOM CRINGLE'S LOG.
Tom Cringle.....E. L Tilton
Gipsy Jack.....Stuart Robson
Elizabeth.....Miss E Price
Fanny.....Mrs. C. Henri
MONDAY, NEXT.
THE WOMAN IN RED.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
THE WONDERFUL NINO EDDIE,
Mr G. W. SMITH and Ballet Troupe
BURLESQUES, ETHIOPIAN OPERA CORPS,
TWO GRAND BALLETS, DRAMATIC COMPANY, and
COMIC PANTOMIME TROUPE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A GREAT WORK OF ART,
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
P. GARNEWITZ'S
PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1305 CHESNUT Street.
Cammerana's Great Historical Picture of the
SACKING OF ALEXANDRIA,
BY CARDINAL RUFFO, IN 1799
Painted by order of the Italian Government.
The Picture will be engraved by JOHN SARTAIN.
For a full description of this extraordinary productions we refer to the printed details in the Gallery.
Admission to the Gallery, 25 cents. 4 21 1m

MUSICAL SOIREE,
EVERY EVENING,
AT THE
CITY CHESS AND READING ROOMS,
No. 1235 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia. [4 16 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¾ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 m

REASONS WHY THE AMERICAN WATCH,
MADE AT WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS,
IS THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle. Its frame is composed of SOLID PLATES. NO jar can interfere with the harmony of its working, and no sudden shock can damage its machinery Every piece is made and finished by machinery (itself famous for its novelty, as well as for its effectiveness) and is therefore properly made. The watch is what all mechanism should be—ACCURATE, SIMPLE, STRONG AND ECONOMICAL. Except some high grades, too costly for general use, foreign watches are chiefly made by women and boys. Such watches are composed of several hundred pieces, screwed and riveted together, and require constant repairs to keep them in any kind of order. All persons who have carried "anchories" "lepines," and "English Patent Levers," are perfectly well aware of the truth of this statement.

At the beginning of our enterprise, more than ten years ago it was our first object to make a thoroughly good low-priced watch for the million, to take the place of these foreign imposition—the refuse of foreign factories—which were entirely unsaleable at home and perfectly worthless everywhere.

How well we have accomplished this may be understood from the fact, that after so many years of public trial, we now make MORE THAN HALF OF ALL THE WATCHES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES, and that no others have ever given such universal satisfaction. While this department of our business is continued with increased facilities for perfect work we are at present engaged in the manufacture of watches of the very

Highest Grade Known to Chronometry,

unequalled by anything hitherto made by ourselves and unsurpassed by anything made in the world. For this purpose we have the amplest facilities We have erected an addition to our main buildings expressly for this branch of our business and have filled it with the best workmen in our service. New machines and appliances have been constructed, which perform their work with consummate delicacy and exactness. The choicest and most approved materials only are used, and we challenge comparison between this grade of our work and the finest imported chronometers.

We do not pretend to sell our watches for LESS MONEY than foreign watches, but we do assert, without fear of contradiction that for the SAME MONEY our product is incomparably superior.

All our watches, of whatever grade, are fully warranted, and this warrantee is good at all times against us or our agents in all parts of the world.

CAUTION.

As the high reputation of our watches has caused them to be extensively counterfeited by foreign makers, and sold in this country as genuine, the public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counterfeits will be exposed and prosecuted.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
4 23 6trp No. 182 BROADWAY N. Y.

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT,

Are Manufacturing their New Styles of

PAPER HANGINGS FOR SPRING,

And Samples and Lots of New Goods are now coming in from their manufactory, which, with a fresh Importation of FRENCH DESIGNS, are ready for the inspection of their customers.

The increased facilities of their new and more extensive Factory enable them to produce much handsomer and finished styles,

IMITATION FRESCO DESIGNS
FOR
Parlors, Entries, Ceilings, Etc. Etc.,
PREPARED [4 19 thsm1m

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN OR GOING TO THE COUNTRY

Those who wish to purchase supplies of the best quality of FINE GROCERIES will find a full and choice stock of the best that can be imported or procured from the New York, Boston or Philadelphia market, and can be supplied with goods in package, at wholesale prices

Particular attention is paid to packing in the neatest and most safe manner possible.

Goods delivered to any of the depots, express offices, or out in the country, free of charge.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
14 6rp] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL!
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED.
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
ASHMEAD'S PHARMACY,
No 336 South SECOND Street.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic* and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merits. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. L. JORDAN,
No. 229 PEAR Street
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled or by the barrel 2 14s

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [4 4 2mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS
3 29 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,
No. 64 BROADWAY.

Mines, Mineral Lands and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau.

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 19 tuths rp

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 29 3mrp

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

N. E. corner

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

IT THUNDERS ALL ROUND!

Herring's Patent Safes

IN THE RECENT

EXTENSIVE FIRES.

SEVEN SAVE THEIR CONTENTS

IN ONE NIGHT!!!

NUMBER ONE.
NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.

Messrs. HERRING & Co, No. 251 Broadway—Gentlemen:—In the destructive conflagration of the 6th inst., it was our misfortune to be located on the lower floor of the five story building No. 202 Broadway. The large Safe of your manufacture, which we had in use, was in the back part of the building, more than one hundred and fifty feet from Broadway, difficult to reach with water, and exposed to the hottest of the fire.

We got at it Saturday afternoon and found the knobs and plates melted off and were obliged to cut the doors open, when, to our great satisfaction, we found our books, papers, policies of insurance, money, and indeed everything in the Safe in first-rate condition.

Respectfully yours, KNAPP & SNIFFEN.

NUMBER TWO.
NEW YORK April 9, 1866.

Messrs. HERRING & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have just opened my Herring's Patent Safe, which has lain among the embers of the Broadway and Fulton streets fire since Friday morning, the 6th inst. The Safe was in my office, on the third floor, and was in the hottest part of the fire. Notwithstanding the fall and great heat endured, the Safe has been true to its name and its trust, and faithfully sustained the reputation of your house.

All my books and papers contained in the Safe are in as good condition as before the fire, except the slight damage occasioned by the steam which comes from the fire-proof filling. JOHN B. BEHRMANN.

NUMBER THREE.
NEW YORK, April 7, 1866.

Messrs. HERRING & Co.—Gents:—We are pleased to be able to add our testimony in favor of one of your Safes, that we had in our office at the time of the great fire yesterday on Broadway and Fulton streets, and would say for the benefit of the public and in justice to you, that all our Books, Papers etc., were taken out to-day in good order, after the Safe had been exposed to an intense heat. HENRY SIEDE,
No. 202 Broadway

NUMBER FOUR
NEW YORK, April 7, 1866.

Messrs. HERRING & Co. Gents:—I am happy to say that having recovered my Safe (one of your make) from the ruins of our store, No. 150 Fulton street, which was destroyed by fire yesterday and having opened it, I find all its contents, consisting of books, papers, money, bonds, and Governments stocks belonging to myself, and others entrusted to us for safe keeping perfectly safe and uninjured. This safe stood an extraordinary heat, and proves the excellency of your Safes.

C. C. RICHMOND,

NUMBER FIVE.
NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., No 251 Broadway.—Gents:—The large Safe of your manufacture which we had in use at the destructive fire, corner of Broadway and Barclay streets, has been rescued from the site of our late building, and opened this afternoon It affords us great satisfaction to say to you that we find our books, valuable papers, and the entire contents preserved in good condition, nothing injured except the leather covers of the books being stained.

FAIRCHILD, WALKER & CO.,
Rooms 6 and 7, No. 229 Broadway.

NUMBER SIX.
NEW YORK, April 9 1866.

Messrs. HERRING & Co:—I this morning receive from the ruins of the fire, corner of Broadway and Barclay street, the Safe purchased of you some years since and, to my entire satisfaction, found the contents in a perfect state of preservation. The Safe had lain in the ruins since Friday morning, and was in the hottest part of the fire. I shall in the future, feel safe to trust any amount of property to your Safe.

J. M. ROBERTSON.

NUMBER SEVEN.
NEW YORK, April 6, 1866.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway.—Gents:—The Herring's Patent Safe we bought of you a few years ago has just been dug out from the ruins of the recent extensive fire, corner Broadway and Barclay streets The contents of our building, No. 231 Broadway, where the fire originated, were entirely destroyed, and we had barely time to escape with our lives. The Safe was exposed to intense heat, yet we are happy to inform you that everything it contained—books papers, and money—are all as good as new.

H. J. BANG, No 231 Broadway.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING & CO., New York.

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

Herring's Patent Champion Safes

THE MOST RELIABLE PROTECTION FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN, AND

FARREL, HERRING & CO.'S

New Patent Bankers' Safes,

Made with "The Franklinite," or Patent Crystallized Iron.

THE ONLY METAL KNOWN WHICH WILL DEFY A BURGLAR'S DRILL 4 24 tuth

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1866.

Where is "the Harp that Once Through Tara's Halls?"

WHAT we have foretold for months has, we are sorry to say, been verified by events. While warmly wishing that Ireland might accomplish her freedom, and while heartily sympathizing with those who were willing to give their hard-earned savings and their lives to secure their country's independence, we saw that the plans of the Fenians were visionary, that their scheme was a chimera, that their efforts would prove futile. Months since we said:—

"If Irishmen here choose, with their eyes open, to give their money into the keeping of the O'MAHONYS, and ROBERTSES, and SWEENEYS, and take in exchange for it the bonds of a republic which has no existence save in the heated imagination of enthusiasts, and which is not likely to have any other, they have a right to so dispose of it; yet no sincere friend of the Irish citizens can witness without sorrow so worse than wasteful a disposition of treasure that might, if wisely directed and applied, be made instrumental in doing so much for the real prosperity, happiness, and independence of the Fenians on the other side of the ocean.

"We have said that, in our judgment at least, the present effort to emancipate Ireland cannot possibly succeed under such auspices as now inspire and control it. And those who, secretly knowing the desperate character of the enterprise, deliberately tell the Irish people in America that the cause is certain of success, and only requires Irish money and Irish soldiers, are guilty of a great wrong, and are, indeed, the foes and not the true friends of the Irish race."

And again, when the subscriptions to the Irish bonds were being made willingly by those who could least afford to lose by the investment, we predicted defeat—we urged our fellow-citizens to forbear. We said:—

"We do not know what may be their schemes. They may have been deeply laid and wisely planned, but we see an ocean which must be crossed in vessels, and we do not see the vessels or a prospect of the vessels in which the Atlantic is to be navigated. We hear that Canada is to be invaded, but unless the raiders have the wings of Icarius, we cannot see how they will cross the border without the interference of the United States authorities because of a violation of the neutrality laws. We therefore must consider the scheme a phantasy of patriotism, an effort good in its aims, but impracticable in its operations.

"Such being our views, we must advise our Irish citizens to refuse to subscribe to the Fenian bonds. Bonds issued by revolutionists are the worst possible kind of investment. Our duty as public journalists, therefore, is plain. We urge upon the Irish-American people to refuse to subscribe to the Fenian loan, unless they desire to make a gratuitous contribution to the cause, and fully intend to give as a present, not to enter into an investment. The greater class of the Irish in our midst are poor, and have but little money except that acquired by hard labor. To endeavor to secure this little hoard upon such representations as the leaders are making, is wrong."

And time has proved our prophecies were right. The wild idea of capturing Canada, conceived in folly, has been executed with even more futility than we expected. A Fenian army (consisting of about three hundred recruits), led by General KILLIAN (a veteran, in what war we have not learned), starts to pass the frontier of Maine and surprise the Canadians. In order to more successfully accomplish the end, the forces are sent in small detachments, the arrival of the last company being duly chronicled in all the papers of the States. Suddenly an excited recruit, overcome by an irresistible desire, endeavors to crush the skull of a native of the provinces, whereupon sixty United States Regulars under General MEADE, proceed to the spot, and KILLIAN, with his followers, decamps with almost undignified haste. Breathing forth fire and slaughter while no one opposed, the great financial warrior becomes *non est* when enemies appear.

"Remember the glories of 'KILLIAN' the brave,
Tho' the days of the hero are o'er;
Tho' lost to 'New Brunswick,' and cold in his grave,
He returns to 'the border' no more."

With the exception of the "cold in the grave" portion, TOM MOORE'S "war song, is *apropos*.

We do not doubt but that General KILLIAN is a brave and honest patriot, who really desires the success of his cause, and would willingly sacrifice much to accomplish it; yet his abandonment of the attempt with such expedition, proves what we have over and again asserted, that the capture of Canada and the success of the Fenian schemes were impossible. It is folly and rank madness, and what we have said for weeks our contemporaries are concurring in to day.

MOORE drew a fine picture of how Irishmen ought to comport themselves when the last sad hour arrives, when, baulked in their efforts for freedom, and confronted by foes in overwhelming numbers, they look for the last time at the heavens and prepare to die. Remembering his lines, it is very natural to suppose that his direction would have been obeyed:—

"The last sad hour of freedom's dream
And valor's task moved slowly by,
While mute they watched, till morning's beams
Should rise and give them light to die."

Pondering upon these sublime doctrines, can we wonder that, for twenty-four hours after the arrival of the regulars, KILLIAN, armed with determined desperation, stood boldly forth, waiting "'till morning's beam should give him light to die." It was probably at this moment, fraught with a nation's destiny, that there flashed upon that martial mind a poem less musical but far more sensible. The old lines of "Hudibras" ran through his brain:—

"He who fights and runs away
Will live to fight another day;
He who is in battle slain
Will never live to fight again."

Romance against logic. Who can doubt but that MOORE would have overcome BUTLER, had not a new thought seized on his soul? Was it not his duty to save his liberty? Did not he owe it to the Fenian cause to save his valuable assistance to welcome STEPHENS? Would it not be cowardice to remain? Was it not probable that the United States would not consent to see him die, when the "first beam of light" arrived? Would they not rather place him under bonds to keep the peace? Under such a mass of arguments who can wonder that the warrior rose and vanished none know whence?

We fear that the Fenian cause has collapsed. The voice of oratory is no more heard at the street corners, proclaiming that Ireland must and will be free. No more do display advertisements designate the place where the eager crowd are secured a piece of paper, with a green design, in exchange for the pieces whose backs are green. No more is the busy tramp of volunteers heard in the city halls. The gallant guardians of the doors, bedecked in uniforms of verdant hue, no more with drawn swords obstruct the passage, and demand the countersign. The eloquence of SWEENEY, MEANY, and HASSON is hushed. The Fenian cause is dead. There can be none who sympathize more sincerely with any effort to free Ireland than we do, but until some feasible plan is prepared, we must for conscience' sake oppose chimeras. The effort was led by, we believe, honest and patriotic men. It has failed because success under present circumstances is impossible. No newspaper paragraph for weeks has indicated the movements of the Brotherhood. No word, no sign, no token of life is given, and it seems that

"The harp that once through Tara's halls
The soul of music shed,
Now hangs as mute on Tara's walls
As though that soul had fled."

The Cat's-Paw Policy.

SOME of the Southern journals, disgusted with the fanaticism of such extremists as the New York *Daily News*, in calling for the forcible disruption of Congress, complain that these desperate and abandoned politicians are merely trying to make a *cat's paw* of the South. Happy characterization! If the South had only learned this long ago, how much suffering and loss she might have avoided! The Rebellion would hardly have been ventured on at all, had it not been for the constant urging thereto and egging on of the South by this same class of reckless politicians. They constantly magnified the fancied grievances of the South, declared that she could not safely nor consistently remain in the Union, totally falsified the real sentiments of the North, and thus paved the way for civil war. So long as they could keep the Southern people excited and exasperated, they counted upon their votes to keep the Democratic party in power. Accordingly, they became more ultra pro-slavery in their avowed sentiments than the slaveholders themselves. Deliberately and persistently falsifying the aims and objects of the Republican party, they succeeded in keeping the South in a perpetual ferment, and in pushing her on towards the final catastrophe.

Now that the Rebellion is over and the South comes out of it pretty much used up in every respect, these gamesters are at their old work again. Instead of allowing the Southern people to quietly settle down and accept the revolution that has occurred, they have commenced to harp away again on the old strain. The South is in danger; she is denied her just rights; she is oppressed; she ought not to submit. Hungary and Poland are held up as a glass before her. The *real object* sought is to once more get the *political power* of the South into the control of the Democratic party.

The South will yet learn that her true friends are the Republicans, simply because they propose to remove all the causes of estrangement and division, and secure the future unity and peace of the country, by harmonizing all its institutions and founding them upon the one universal principle of equal and exact justice to all. When this is done there will be no occasion of quarrelling, for there will be nothing to quarrel about. If the South would at once adopt this line of policy, the healthful pulses of a new life would instantly begin to stir in her veins. Confidence in her future would spring up; emigration would flow in upon her; capital and industry would restore her waste places and awaken her slumbering resources.

The Democratic policy, on the other hand, will make her the constant cat's paw of ambitious and designing men. She will nurture within her bosom the seeds of future discord, and can never be assured of permanent peace. Her material interests will continue to be sacrificed to the theories of fanatics and schemers, and her future history will be but the counterpart of her past.

Extension of the Electric Telegraph to China.

The East India Telegraph Company has decided on prosecuting without delay the proposed undertaking of connecting Pekin with Canton, so that as soon as the Russo-American telegraphic enterprise connects Asia and America, we shall be able to hold communication with the various ports in the Chinese Empire. Dr. Macaman, who is the inventor of a method by which the multitudinous symbols of the Chinese language can be easily transmitted by telegraph, has been appointed the commissioner and engineer of the company, and will proceed to China immediately, to commence the work—a work in which England, France, Spain, Portugal, and Holland are deeply interested, in consequence of their possessions in the southeast of Asia. It is designed therefore, that the company should assume an international character.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS OF COLORADO.—The section in which lumber is found in Colorado has twenty-five saw-mills, and ten flour mills have been set up within the past few years. The quartz mills in the State are counted as over one hundred and fifty, costing $40,000,000. They should average, if all were running on medium ores, not less than $23,000,000 per year. Wages rule at five dollars per day. In addition, a resident of Golden City is soon to erect a blast furnace and rolling mill at that point.

THE FAYETTE CITY MURDER.

CONFESSION OF MRS. HOUSMAN—HOUSMAN KILLED BY THAIRWELL.

COOKSTOWN, Pa., April 25.—Mrs. Mary Housman, under arrest for the murder of her husband has confessed the following:—she says Housman and her were quarreling, when Thairwell came into the house. At the sight of Thairwell, Housman became greatly exasperated, and attempted to shoot him; Thairwell returned the shot, killing Housman. Thairwell and herself then put a rope around the neck of the murdered man, took the body to the river, and anchored it in the water. They then burned deceased's clothes and threw his boots down an outbuilding.

The Bellevernon correspondent of the Monongahela *Republican*, in giving an account of the finding of the body of deceased, says:—Housman's boots were found in the cesspool in his own lot, although his wife stated on a previous examination that he went away with them on. In a new bed sewed up were found bloody pillow cases, and an old bed tick. An unknown man about the time of the disappearance of the deceased, called at one of the hotels of Cookstown and left a carpet-bag, with the remark to keep it until called for. That carpet-bag has been opened and found to contain bloody sheets, partly washed. The wife, it seems, on the morning of the 3d inst., did a large washing before breakfast. All the circumstances of this foul and inhuman murder point to the wife and her paramour as the perpetrators of the crime. They are now in the custody of the proper officers. This man Thairwell boarded in the family for some time, and it was proverbial that the wife and this man were leading a course of life not very respectable; and by their conduct were annoying the good people of the town. The wife was not much cut down at sight of the deceased husband, and after her examination as a witness, she went to the wagon with a smile on her face, and seemed in a hurry to get home. Her whole conduct has been strange, and the community are excited and feel confident that she is guilty of the great crime.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.—Mr. S. P. Ely, living in Marquette, Mich., dissents from the assertion of Mr. Nobel that "nitro glycerine" will not explode under a temperature of less than three hundred and twenty degrees. After remarking that he had prepared some of this chemical for blasting, he adds:—

"The first I knew I had a tremendous explosion in my office. There was not enough of it to take the roof off, but the contents of the bottle were scattered over every square foot of wall and ceiling. I made a second trial with similar success, except that the explosion took place out of doors. The practical difficulty in the use of the compound seems to be that it can only be prepared at a very low temperature, and instantly and violently decomposes with any increase of temperature."

☞ Excuse a little inconvenience arising from the alterations and improvements going on in our Store. It is more than compensated for by the EXTRA BARGAINS we give our customers, as we want to reduce our stock to avoid its removal out of the way of the workmen. The Finest Ready-Made Clothing in the city, and the largest assortment to select from. Piece Goods to make to order.
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SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ REV. DR. CASTLE WILL (BY REQUEST) repeat the Obituary Sermon delivered before the Philadelphia Annual Conference, at its last session, in the UNION M. E. CHURCH, To-morrow Evening, at ¼ to 8 o'clock. The seats are all free. Come and welcome.

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT street, west of Eighteenth, Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor.—A series of Sabbath Evening Sermons upon "The Sower," will begin to-morrow at 7½ o'clock. Topic—"Seed at the Wayside." Preaching at 10½ A. M., also. Strangers cordially invited.

☞ HIGHLY INTERESTING ANNIVERSARY Celebration of the UNION SABBATH SCHOOL, at the Church, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets, TUESDAY NIGHT, May 1, at 8 o'clock. Tickets at the door.

☞ THE REV. JAMES UNDERDUE, having been called as Pastor of UNION BAPTIST CHURCH, and having accepted the call, will enter upon his ministerial duties on next Lord's Day, 29th instant. MINSTER Street.

☞ REV. P. S. HENSON WILL PREACH in GREEN HILL HALL, southeast corner of SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, To-morrow Afternoon at ¾ to 4 o'clock. Seats free. All cordially invited. Sunday Schools at 2½ o'clock P. M.

☞ SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, below Arch. Pastor Rev. E. H. BEADLE will preach To-morrow Morning and Evening, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ "THE WOMEN OF THE BIBLE."—The next sermon in this course at the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, To-morrow Evening. Service at quarter before 8.

☞ FIFTH GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN Street, near Sixteenth.—Pastor, Rev. S. H. GIESY. Services To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

☞ NAZARETH CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street below Vine.—The Pastor, Rev. T. A. FERNLEY, To-morrow Morning "Lovest thou Me?" Night. "Wine is a mocker." By request.

☞ REV. JAMES NEAL WILL PREACH in UNION M. E. CHURCH, To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock. He will address the Sunday School Missionary Society at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

☞ CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets, Rev. J. W. BARNHART. Sabbath, 3½ P. M.

☞ CHILDREN'S MEETING, 4 O'CLOCK To-day, at Baptist Church, BROAD and ARCH. Dr. BOARDMAN, Pastor. Singing by the Children.

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—BARTLETT MANSION, on the River Delaware, ten minutes' walk from Fennypack Station, on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, will be open for boarders on the 1st of June. Access to city by cars and steamboat eight times daily. For board, apply at No. 1304 CHESNUT Street. 4 28 2t*

CEDAR CAMPHOR
For Moths. Sold by druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

☞ IN BEHALF OF THE FREEDMEN.—There will be a Union Mass Meeting at the TENTH BAPTIST CHURCH (Dr. Kennard's) EIGHTH Street above Green, on MONDAY EVENING, 30th instant, at half-past seven o'clock, in behalf of the NATIONAL THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, which is engaged in the education of Preachers and Teachers for the Freedmen of the South. Rev. J. H. KENNARD, D. D., Rev. R. JEFFERY, D. D., Rev. P. S. HENSON, Rev. J. H. CASTLE, and other city pastors, will address the meeting. Rev. L. A. GRIMES, from Boston, who has just returned from the South, will give an account of his visit, and the great work in which this society is engaged.
H. MALCOM,
J. H. KENNARD,
R. JEFFERY,
1t* J. N. BROWN.

☞ THE GRAND ORGAN,
BUILT BY
J. C. B. STANBRIDGE
FOR
ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH
(TWENTIETH AND CHERRY),
will be formally opened on
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1866
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR
For sale at W. H. Boner & Co.'s, No. 1102 Chesnut street; at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets; and at Lippincott's Drug Store, Twentieth and Cherry streets. [4 28s mth3t*
No tickets will be sold at the doors of the Church.

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of THE NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 226 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY the 1st instant, at 12½ o'clock, to accept or reject the Supplement to the Charter as recently passed by the Legislature.
Copies of the act can be had on application at the office. [4 26 4t rp] C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

PRICE & WOOD,
WILL OPEN
HEIR NEW STORE,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,
ON
Wednesday, May 9,
WITH A NEW STOCK
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DRY GOODS.

☞ CHAMPION'S CITY BAZAAR AND Tattersall's, RACE Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth.
R. B. CHAMPION, Auctioneer,
Will sell on
TUESDAY MORNING,
May 1, at 10 o'clock, about
FORTY FIVE HORSES
Suited to harness and the saddle
Among which will be found—
A brown Mare, 15 hands high, 7 years old, sound and kind.
A pair of brown Mares, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old this spring.
A brown Mare, 15½ hands high, 6 years old this spring.
An extension top Phaeton, by Brewster, of New York.
A no top Wagon by Watson.
A set of double Harness, gold and covered mountings.
A set of single Harness, Blankets and Robes, etc.
The above is the property of a Gentleman going to Europe and will be sold peremptorily. The Mares are Vermont breed, perfectly sound and kind, and can trot a mile together in three minutes. They were bought by the present owner from the party who raised them. Information in regard to the above can be had at our office.
A grey Mare, 8 years old, has trotted in 2:40.
A roan Horse, 6 years old, sound and kind.
A sorrel Mare, 8 years old, 16 hands high.
A grey Horse 15 hands high, 7 years old.
A pair of bay Horses, 16 hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind, and superior carriage horses.
A black Mare, 8 years old, sound and kind.
A bay Mare, 5 hands high, 6 years old.
A sorrel Horse 15¾ hands high, 6 years old.
A grey Horse, 6 years old, 16 hands high.
A pair of brown Mules, 6 and 7 years old.
Also, a number of other Horses and Mules.
Full particulars in catalogues, which will be ready in time for the sale.
Also, new and second hand Carriages, Light Wagons, Sulkies, etc. etc., with which the sale will commence.
Together with single and Double Harness, Saddles and Bridles, Whips, Sheets, etc., made by superior makers.
No postponement on account of the weather.
R. B. C. respectfully calls the attention of buyers to the above sale, as some very superior stock will be offered, and will be sold peremptorily.
Horses, Vehicles, and Harness always on hand at private sale.
Super or Stable accommodations for Horses entered for public or private sale.
4 28 2t R. B. CHAMPION, Auctioneer.

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A. M. HERKNESS,
4 28 rp NINTH and FILBERT.

$30 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of each of the following described deserters, or $30 for each or either of the same:—
WILLIAM WARREN, a private of Company F, Tenth United States Infantry, age 21, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, brown eyes, brown hair, and by occupation a laborer; enlisted at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 18 1865; deserted from Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, April 15 1866; supposed to be in Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WOOD, a recruit of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, age 22, 5 feet 5¾ inches high, dark complexion, hazel eyes, brown hair, occupation a printer; enlisted at Boston, Massachusetts, March 26, 1866; deserted from Boston, April 21, 1866; supposed to be in Philadelphia.
WILLIAM STRATTON, a private of Company I, Fourth Artillery, age 21, 5 feet 4½ inches high, fair complexion, brown eyes, dark hair, and by occupation a soldier; enlisted at Fort McHenry March 9, 1866; deserted April 16, 1866; supposed to be in Philadelphia.
J. MIX,
Captain Second United States Cavalry,
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1t No. 216 DOCK Street, Philadelphia.

DR. LESSEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS CURE Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Sick Headache and all derangements of the Liver. They purify the blood, and make the skin soft and fair. For sale by Dr. LESSEY, No. 333 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.
CAMDEN, N. J., September 2, 1865—Dr. Lessey—Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your "Vegetable Liver Pills." I had been afflicted with deranged condition of the Liver for ten years, and, during that time, suffered intensely from acrid discharges from stomach and bowels, seriously penetrating my physical and mental energies for weeks at a time, so much so that my life was despaired of. But, through a kind Providence, I was introduced to you and by the use of your Pills I have been wonderfully restored, not having had an attack of my old complaint or lost a single sabbath service. They act like a charm. Had it not been for them, I have no doubt I should have been laid aside from the ministry.
I must add a few lines in favor of your "Life Preserver" or Vegetable Liniment. I have used it for Erysipelas, Scalds and Burns and inflammations; it produces remarkable results. I was cured of a very bad sore by its use. Many of my neighbors are using it, and it gives universal satisfaction. It should be in every house.
Yours,
REV. J. H. STOCKTON,
4 28mwf1m*] THIRD Street, Camden, N. J.

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Of late, the French medical corps has been almost unanimous in prescribing its use to the sick, who, by their imperfect gastric disposition, were more liable to the attacks of fevers and cholera.
A. LEGRAND, Sen., Fecamp.
Also, Rue Vivienne, No. 19, Paris.
This Medicine is found at the Wine and Spirit Stores, Apothecaries, Confectioneries, and Groceries, etc. etc., all over the world. 4 23 s4t

AMUSEMENTS.

ORGAN OPENING.—The new organ at St Clement's Church is to be opened May 11. It is much larger than any in New York or Philadelphia, and is believed to be the largest in any Protestant church in the United States. It was originally built for the Harmonia Sacred Music society, and stood for a short time in Concert Hall. It has been entirely reconstructed and much enlarged, containing fifty-four stops, distributed over four rows of keys, and a pedal board that has a compass of two octaves and a quarter. Mr. Standeridge has been since September placing it in St. Clement's Church, which gives an idea of its great size and its complicated mechanism. At the opening a number of distinguished organists will display its capabilities, and the vocal portion of the programme will be sustained by Professor T. Bishop and several excellent amateurs.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Booth's 'Shylock" is one of the characters he has deeply pondered and studied; it is therefore one of his finest impersonations. His costume is rich and characteristic. We should almost think that Mr. Booth had taken it from some picture of the old Venetian masters. His reading of the fine speech "many a time and oft," has a fine expression in it, a novel one, for it creates a feeling of sympathy with the old man thus unjustly unjustly abused. His finest scene was the one in the first scene of the second act, where he made many fine points. The effect of the speech, which culminates in revenge, was electrical. Mr. Booth's genius must have to portray characters in which there is intellect as well as passion, and "Shylock" is one in which there is the greatest scope for thought. We should rank "Shylock" next in merit to his "Ham et"—"Hamlet," of which he is the ideal. Mr. Barron represents "Bassanio" with grace and elegance, but he takes "Bassanio" too tragically. He is a young Venetian gallant, without care. His first sorrow comes with the sorrow brought by him on "Antonio." Miss Graham was, as usual, stiff and stagey, and totally misunderstood "Portia," who was a gay, high spirited, witty, elegant lady, and had no tragedy about it. Indeed the whole company seemed to ignore the line at the head of the bills, stating that the *Merchant of Venice* was a comedy. Mr. Taylor, as "Gratiano," was the only exception to this: even Mr. Fawcett was not comical, and Mr. Struthers, as "Gobbo," was totally ineffective. There was a new scene of the Square of St Mark, which was very well painted and ver correct. The music of Bassler's orchestra was unusually brilliant. This orchestra plays the best style of music of any in the city. The house was crowded to its full capacity, and the audience consisted of all the intelligence and fashion of the city. This evening Mr. Booth plays "Richard III."

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Maggie Mitchell appears in two most attractive pieces—*Margot* and the *Pet of the Petticoats*. These pieces are well known, and her vivacity and humor have full scope in them. Miss Mitchell shines most in comedy and farce, and no better opportunity can be found of seeing her to advantage than to see her in the two parts to-night.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—M'me Celeste gives us her admirable and artistic rendition of the "French Spy." The popular drama of *Tom Cringle's Log* will be added.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Ravels have a very fine performance at the Matinee. Matinees at the Academy are always popular. In the evening, for the last time, the pantomime of *Raoul*, with many charming and wonderful entertainments, in which the three Brothers Ravel appear, with Young America, and the Martinetti Family.

GOLD OF THE RICHMOND BANKS

A New Version—The Money Loaned to the State and Richmond.

The Richmond *Enquirer* gives the following account of the disputed specie claimed by the Richmond banks:—

The banks did not loan one dollar of this coin to the Confederacy, but we understand they did this:—They loaned $300,000 to the State of Virginia, which the State agreed to loan to the Subsistence Department of the Confederate States army, to be applied specifically (according to the terms of the act of Assembly authorizing the Commonwealth to borrow the money) to the support of General Lee's army.

When the evacuation of the city took place on the 2d of April, 1865, the gold loaned to the State was carried off, along, and in the same car, with the coin of the banks, in the presence of the bank officers. In form, a receipt was taken from an officer in the Subsistence Department, acknowledging the receipt of $300,000, saying it was paid in coin and checks. On the 8th of April, when this officer and the officers of the banks were at Danville, and the extremity to which General Lee's army was subjected was seen, an agreement was made by which the officer promised, in case he could not use the fund for the object for which it was designed by the State of Virginia and the Confederacy, he would return it to the officers of the banks, to be applied as credits on the bonds the State had executed for it. The whole fund was carried farther South, and always along with the banks' officers and their funds.

On reaching Washington, in Georgia, after General Lee's surrender, but before General Johnston's, the fund was formally returned to the officers of the banks and their receipt taken therefor, specifying that the amount thus returned in coin and checks was to be placed as credits on the bonds of the State given to the banks. The Confederate officer, by the order of General Breckinridge, thus surrendered the fund to the banks, thereby annulling the loan and placing the parties in *statu quo*.

The fund thus recovered was held by the officers of the banks, and treated as the property of the banks. In the month of May, they attempted to bring the whole fund to Richmond, acting under the permission of the United States military authorities. On the route they were robbed of $250,000 or $300,000. Of this amount, $111,000 was returned by a portion of the robbers, who said they took it supposing it was Confederate property, but learning it was the property of the banks, they chose to restore it. A part of this fund was consumed in expenses, leaving about $100,000, and that is the fund now in Washington city, claimed by the banks as their property.

Upon the forthcoming statement (which we believe to be true), to say that the Government, when the facts are fully in evidence, will claim to hold this coin, is to charge a purposed wrong which we trust may never be committed; and to intimate that it will seek to hold the banks responsible for the sum stolen by the robbers is too preposterous for human credulity.

The President and Secretary of the Treasury have once decided to turn over this fund to the banks, and if law and justice are to be meted to the South, we feel assured they will so again decide when the banks are fully heard upon all the facts pertinent to their petition.

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FARM FOR SALE OF THIRTY-FIVE ACRES, beautifully situated near Fort Washington Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad. The land is in a state of high cultivation, and well watered. Improvements are a newly fitted up stone dwelling, containing nine rooms, and a stone barn. Will be sold at a bargain.
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FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street, above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 15

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FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE COTTAGE in West Philadelphia. Price $6500. $5200 can remain on mortgage. Address F. G., West Philadelphia Post Office. 1t*

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MIRTHFULNESS, WIT, FUN, ETC., ILLUStrated; To the Boys; Music its Influence; Our National Curse; Sitting by the Fire; Business Colleges for Ladies; New Books; To Correspondents, etc., in May number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 4 27 2t

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ALABASTER VASES, OR NAMENTS, STATUETTES, ETC.
This (SATURDAY) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, will be sold an assortment of agate, bardiglio, and Sienna vases, card receivers, statuettes, etc. etc., being the balance of invoices etc., ex ships Jupiter and Muscota.
Open for examination. 1t

Sale No. 622 S. Washington Square.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE PIANOFORTE, CARPETS, ETC.,
On Monday Morning next,
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Also 7¼ octave piano-forte, best make. [4 26 3t
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B. SCOTT, Jr., will sell at Auction
On Tuesday Evening,
May 1, at 7½ o'clock, without reserve, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, a beautiful collection of those famous Paintings known as the
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The collection embraces
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The Paintings will remain on exhibition until the evening of the sale, and all true lovers of art are politely invited to examine this beautiful collection.
Catalogues now ready. [4 28 3t

SPECIAL SALE OF IMPORTED READY-MADE CLOTHING.
On Wednesday Morning,
May 2, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, without reserve, a large invoice of Ready-made Clothing, manufactured expressly for custom trade, in the Paris and London markets, consisting in part of—Fine fancy and black doeskin, all-wool Scotch and English cassimere and dress d'ete pants; full suits all-wool English and Scotch cassimere Melton, tweed and serge pants and vests, etc., all of the latest styles.
The above goods were imported directly from Europe ex steamship "Kangaroo," and will positively be sold
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We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable by the best medical practitioners of the country, have been radically CURED, some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over FOURTEEN THOUSAND patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

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3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
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5. URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.
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TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, as mentioned in the above list, with others not mentioned, she has had a large experience, and can confidently promise the most gratifying results.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afflicted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose complaints are incurable or do not admit of amelioration will be frankly told so, and not accepted for treatment. It matters not what may be your complaint or how long you may have suffered, or how much, or what course of treatment you may have been subjected to, or what disappointments you may have experienced, if the system is not worn out—if sufficient vitality remains for reaction—there is a fair prospect of recovery.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following-named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WANNUT Street.

A. J. Heasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, iron founder, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Local Express Company, Fifth street above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Assessor Second District Philadelphia, Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans (Evans & Hassall) military goods, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr Pelouze, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer cotton goods—all of this city. A. Pleasonton, Brigadier General, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, spool cotton manufacturer, Mount Holly, N. J., with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the office.

All letters addressed to
DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
4 12 thsm 2m8p Philadelphia.

ELECTROPATHY.

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,

THE

SCIENTIFIC

MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,

Are treating with remarkable success all acute and Chronic Diseases, at their

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION,

No. 1230 WALNUT Street,

One Door East of Thirteenth Street.

We have been engaged for many years in the noble work of giving health and happiness to the suffering and the afflicted. During this time we have treated about TWENTY THOUSAND INVALIDS suffering from the various forms of disease, and in almost every case a permanent cure has been effected. Many of them, in fact, had been given up as incurable by their physicians. We have restored to health, in a few days, thousands of persons in this city who had been suffering from painful diseases five, ten, and fifteen years and upwards. At our institution we have cured, and are curing, a class of diseases that has baffled the medical profession in all ages of the world.

Dr. WILLIAM WHITE, a gentleman of great experience in this successful practice, is associated with Drs. GALLOWAY & SHEDD in this practice. By this arrangement we hope to be enabled to attend professionally to our large practice.

REFERENCES.—We refer the diseased and others interested in our new practice to the following well-known gentlemen who have been treated successfully by us:—

GEORGE GRANT, No. 610 Chesnut street.
E. T. DESILVER, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
General PLEASONTON, No. 916 Spruce street.
Major-General PLEASONTON, U. S. Army.
Hon. DAVID WILMOT, Judge of Court of Claims, Washington city.
Hon. Judge CAPRON, New York city.
Rev. Dr. MARSHALL, of Pittsburg, Pa.
EDWIN FORREST, the great Tragedian.
Rev. Dr. HALL, of Philadelphia.
Rev. DANIEL CLARK, Illinois.
Colonel THOMAS W. SWEENEY, Assessor, No. 716 Walnut street.
GEORGE H. EARLE, Attorney-at-law, Sixth and Chesnut streets.
EMANUEL REY, Attorney at Law, No. 707 Sansom street.
DR. GEORGE W. FREED, Lancaster city, Penna.
DR. WM. B. BROWN, Girard House.
REV. MR. MALLORY, Norristown, Penna.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William street, New York city.
G. CUMMINGS, Stuyvesant street, New York city.
H. C. SHURTLEFF, No. 3722 Market street.
JOHN M. BUIST, No. 1323 South Broad street.
G. W. MERCHANT, Germantown, Philadelphia.
Consultation and examinations free of charge.
An interesting Circular mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & SHEDD,

3 31 sm&th2mrp No. 1230 WALNUT St., Phila.

DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER,—1230.

S. E. Cor. Second and Market Sts., Philad.

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER LXV.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS THE FOR WEAR.

April.

Monday, 23.—Choctaw Braves visit their "great father" at Washington to learn more of his policy, with a view to investing in it. The father explained, and showed the advantages of reconstruction. The chief replied, "Go father and fare worse."

Tuesday, 24.—Termination of the great Fenian War. General Meade allows O'Mahony, Sweeney, Killian & Co. to withdraw from the concern, previous to the day of selling out.

Wednesday, 25.—Superintendents of the various Insane Asylums gather around the White House, each advocating the merits of their own institutions in reference to the treatment of patients.

Thursday, 26.—Tennessee Legislature expels a member because "he took his hat and cane and left the House without a quorum." This was a case of great injustice as the member did not know where to get one

Friday, 27.—General Grant's reception at Richmond. The F. F. V's "First Fuerives of Virginia," tried to smoke him out but the General proved a *match* for them, and lit his cigar with it The whole thing ended in smoke.

Saturday, 28.—Series Column Day. The Editor expecting a visit from the Superintendents of Insane Asylums, now on their way to this city, is giving attention to his own Reconstruction which he hopes will satisfy the Superintendents.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The bill to amend the Internal Revenue act, as reported to us, provides as follows:—

Distillers shall pay a tax of $100, instead of promising to pay $50. This additional sum allows the additional privileges for their liquors or customers to be

"DRUNK ON THE PREMISES."

Distillers of apples, sour grapes, and acorns, of not more than 150 barrels of pure brandy therefrom per annum, to pay but $50; but not to be drunk on the premises. "The old act, with all its faults, I love its Still," was the toast in the Committee when they finished their labors.

Brewers of malt liquors, consequently of mischief, are to pay $100, drunk or not.

Any person who peddles jewelry, such as China dogs, or dolls, or plaster Paris horses, in exchange for

OLD CLO',

is to pay a license fee of $10, if wearing no more than three hats at a time; over that $5 per hat.

Builders and contractors $10, instead of $25, except in the case of Bridges and Court Houses, when the license, is to be 50 cents a year, to be paid by the contractor during his life, and after his decease by his executors, annually, until such Bridge or Court House is finished.

Spirits, refined, 20 cents a gall. It the spirits should be found in a gall. like that one reported by the *Inquirer* reporter, down Fifth street, last winter, they will be classed as unrectified spirits, and the reporter will be called upon to rectify his statements, it not the spirits, and the tax will be but 10 cts. a gall.

CURLED HAIR

shall be exempt in the case of American production; the article of

FOREIGN GROWTH

shall pay a tax of 10 cents per curl, or when made into a waterfall, $1·00 per fall, Hoop Skirts to be free.

The above are the principal features of the Bill, so far as the Committee have reported to us through our special reporters.

Latest from Washington.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

A Convention of Superintendents of Insane Asylums had an interview with the President yesterday.

We understand the interview was short, and politics was not mentioned, and as the President did not make a speech the Convention could learn nothing in their line.

Foreign Intelligence.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* arrived at Portland this morning, with advices ten days later. They were probably intended for the Fenians, but as they refuse advice from us, it is not probable they would take it from a *Nova Scotian*.

On account of Spain being in the condition of a "sick man" just now, her doctors have recommended *Peruvian Barques*, and at the sailing of the steamer she had captured three on the South American coast. It is reckoned a foolish thing in diplomatic circles, and was denounced as not being a coastwise vessel or captain that made the capture.

Affairs between Austria and Prussia are without change. There is a report that to supply the necessary change they intend issuing a lot of postal currency. Several eminent business men have already submitted propositions to have their portraits engraved upon it, or a view "t efore and after taking it."

The Schleswig-Holstein question is settled, so the telegraph reports say, into a regular quarrel.

The debate on the Reform bill commenced in the House of Common last night, the object is presumed to be to get 5 per cent. taken off the bill for cash, but as none of the members knew the exact amount of the bill, they came to no conclusion.

Mr. Gladstone moved the bill, and put it on the passage. It is feared that some of the members coming into the House of a dark day may not see it, and stumble over it. They have stumbled over several previous bills already.

There is quite a panic in the Stock Exchange. Shares of a majority of the companies have been held by weak holders, consequently have had a fall. An eminent hardware firm of Birmingham offered to furnish two thousand holders of "chilled steel" for the use of the Exchange, including clasps, at a low figure.

Cotton has experienced a decline. Even the young ladies in the boarding schools had to "decline" it.

From Paris it is reported that the French Emperor will recall the 5000 French troops from Mexico by July 1, 1867, and, in the meantime, have their places supplied by 10,000 Austrians. Secretary Seward's circular on the Monroe doctrine has no doubt influenced Napoleon in this direction.

The markets are glutted. The City Commissioners have been appealed to, to introduce a hose and wash them out.

"No Bills of Lading."

Although the following advertisement would seem to have had a good share of publicity, having been published in the "married department" of last Wednesday's *Public Ledger*, we could not let such an important announcement go unheralded in the widely circulated columns of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, and more especially (as will appear from the advertisement), as the time is short for the public to avail themselves of the benefit of it:—

MARRIED.

JEANJOAN—PARRY.—On the 23d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Paradise Hall, Montgomery county, by Justice Fairface, U. JEANJOAN to EMILY D. PARRY. Presents received until the 30th inst.

Will the "Supper Scene" in Paradise, as portrayed in the Miltonion Tableaux at Concert Hall, present any comparison to "Paradise Hall" about supper time on the 30th inst.? Not if we can help it. When a steamship leaves port they generally advertise the last day on which freight will be received; therefore shippers will take notice. JEANJOAN, like a good business man, does the like, but with this exception—the former craft generally advertises the exact location of its starting point, this latter merely says "Paradise Hall." Now that might be a long *haul* to reach. Are the goods to be delivered at Ninth and Green, at the Norristown Railroad, or at the Reading Railroad depot? Time is short, and to find anything like Paradise in Montgomery county, according to our experience of that county, one ought to have very definite directions.

☞ PARADISE LOST, FOR TWO WEEKS, commencing Monday, April 23.

This must astound somebody; but how cheering that only for two weeks will the loss continue! The man that finds it ought to be well-rewarded by the authorities.

BURSTENBINDER is the name of the man who sent the Nitro-Glycerine to San Francisco. *Bind-the-burster* over, say we, to answer at Court.

FINE SHIRTS,

Money Refunded if Not Satisfactory,

MADE OF NEW YORK MILL MUSLIN, only $4·00 usual price $5·50.

MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, only $3·75, usual price $5·00.

BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.

A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.

T. L. JACOBS,

No. 1226 CHESNUT Street,

3 29 thstu 2mrp Philadelphia.

THE HARRISON BOILER.

A SAFE STEAM BOILER.

The attention of manufacturers and others using Steam is confidently called to this new Steam Generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion, in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation etc., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. This boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three-eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends.

Nearly one hundred of these Boilers are now in operation, some of them in the best establishments in this city.

For descriptive circulars or price, apply to JOSEPH HARRISON Jr. Harrison Boiler Works, GRAY'S FERRY Road, adjoining the United States Arsenal, Philadelphia. 4 21 s tu th2m5p

ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ICE PER WEEK

Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the warmest weather, by using one of

Schooley's Large Refrigerators.

They have three apartments, and are thorough ventilators. The small sizes require but 50 cents worth of Ice per week.

E. S. FARSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

4 25 1mrp No. 220 DOCK Street.

EUROPEAN TAN BATHS' INSTITUTE, under the supervision of DR. PLANITZ, No. 12 N. NINTH Street.

For the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hysteric or Epileptic Convulsions, and all maladies originating from defects in the body, of the blood, such as Piles, Tetter, open Wounds, etc. Obtuse or Withered Limbs recover their sensibility, and the flesh its healthy form.

Patients, while under treatment, can be accommodated with board at the Institute. (4 13 1mrp

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. (3 15 4m

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co.

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
O. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co.

APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR GENTLEMEN'S

And Boys' Wear,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

AT HELWEG'S,

No. 535 ARCH Street, Below Sixth.

First-class work always on hand, and made to order at short notice. 4 24 1m5p

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE

INCORPORATED 1864.

THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.

COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY

Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.

We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.

Send your order to

OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.

DEPOTS.

S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2m4p

KNICKERBOCKER

ICE COMPANY.

E. P. KERSHOW, *A. HUNT,*

Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

IMPORTERS OF EASTERN ICE.

OFFICES AND DEPOTS:

Nos. 118 and 120 North BROAD Street;

WILLOW STREET WHARF, DELAWARE AVENUE.

Having secured a full supply of the best quality of ICE, are prepared to furnish it throughout the entire season, as usual, promptly, at the lowest market rates. Hotels, Confectioners, and Shipping supplied with large or small quantities.

Particular attention given to the delivery of ICE to Families, Stores, Offices, etc.

ICE served daily in West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, Twlogs, and all parts of the city.

Your order respectfully solicited. 4 14smwrplm

FURNITURE.

BUY FURNITURE

AT

GOULD & CO.S

UNION DEPOTS,

Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street;

(Opposite Christ Church),

And Corner of NINTH and MARKET

The largest, cheapest, and best stock o.

FURNITURE

Of every description in the world. 2 16 5p

ROSEWOOD, CHAMBER,

AND PARLOR SUITES,

AT

GEORGE J. HENKELS',

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

4 14 1m] Formerly of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT St.

WALNUT CHAMBER

AND PARLOR SUITES,

Either Polished or Oiled,

AT

GEORGE J. HENKELS',

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

4 14 1m] Formerly of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT St.

SAFE FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND

Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe

FOR SALE.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 4 5 rp

CARPETINGS, &c

JUST RECEIVED,

YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE

VELVET CARPETS,

NEW DESIGNS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,

WHITE, RED, AND FANCY

CANTON MATTINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,

FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,

WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET

500 PIECES

NEW PATTERNS

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

(3 26 3mrp

CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

Reduced to Present Gold Prices.

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

Has received per late arrivals,

200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'

BRUSSELS CARPETINGS

NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.

Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA SUPER AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK AND VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
4 12 1m Between Chesnut and Market.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"

GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS, Etc.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,

Philadelphia.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

(3 6 3mrp

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of LAMB'S Minors

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of O. W. DAVIS, Guardian of FANNY LAMB MARY H LAMB, RIDGWAY LAMB, and BESSIE R LAMB, minor children of CLAYTON E. LAMB late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on THURSDAY, May 3, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 204 South Fifth street, Room No. 11, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 21 stuth5t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

December Term, 1865. No. 838. In Divorce.

SARAH E. HAINES by her next friend, &c., vs. SAMUEL HAINES.

To SAMUEL HAINES, Respondent.—Sir:—The Court have granted a Rule on you to show cause why a Divorce from the bonds of Matrimony should not be decreed in the above case, returnable on SATURDAY, May 5, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal notice having failed on account of your absence.

JOHN F. BELSTERLING,
4 27 28ml 4* Attorney for Libellant.

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City!

TEMPLE OF FASHION

40 NORTH Sixth St.

BOURNE

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size, $7·50; but at 26 00. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6·00 All other sizes $7·00

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,

Have just opened:—

A new lot of White Goods.

10 pieces Nainsook Plaid Muslins, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, and 75c. a yard.

Soft finish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins; Nainsook Muslins, 25, 28, 33, 37½, 40, up to 80c. a yard.

A cheap lot of Victoria Lawns very fine, 40c. a yard.

Hair Cord Stripe and Plaid Muslins.

Swiss Muslins, 20, 25, 28, 31, 40, 50, up to 80c. a yard.

Figured Swiss Muslins, 28 and 45c.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

7-4 Colored Table Linens, 62½c. a yard.

Power Loom Table Linens, 75, 87½, and $1 a yard.

Double Damask Bleached Table Cloths.

Napkins, warranted all linen, $2·38, $2·50, $2·60, $2·75 and $3 a dozen.

A cheap lot of Linen Towels 20 and 25c.

Handsome Damask Towels.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!!

Best make Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market price

Bleached Muslins 15 20 and 22c a yard; best Bleached Muslin in the city for 25c; heavy yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 24c.; fine and heavy yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 25c a yard.

Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!!

Best quality Imported choice Spring colors Ladies' English Silk Gloves; Ladies' White and Buff Berlin Gloves; Ladies' Lisle and Berlin Gloves, 25c. up to 50c. a pair.

BONNET RIBBONS, CHOICE COLORS.—Numbers 4 and 6 corded edge Ribbons; Black Velvet Ribbons; White Silk Mallines.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!!—Best quality made expressly for our sales.

PRICE & WOOD,

No 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch

N. B.—Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth Filbert streets about the last of April. 4 21

TRAVELLING AND WALKING SUITS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street.

NOW OPEN,

CREPE POPLINS,
CHENE POPLINS,
CHENE MOHAIRS,
PLAIN MOHAIRS,
TOILE DE INDE

FOR LADIES AND MISSES' (4 24 5tr

TRAVELLING AND WALKING SUITS.

AT RETAIL.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

Have made extensive additions to their popular Stock of

SILKS

AND

DRESS GOODS

WHICH THEY CONTINUE TO SELL

At Moderate Prices.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. (3 31

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,

FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

LADIES' DRESS

AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS
CLUNY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES,
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS
HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.

We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.

Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

OF LATE IMPORTATIONS, FROM RECENT AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

ALL THE LEADING STYLES AND COLORINGS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

4 26 3t Above Willow.

ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, 75 CTS

ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, 87½ CENTS.

ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, $1·00.

All the most popular styles for Ladies' Wear, at very reduced prices

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street

4 26 3t Above Willow.

SILK MIXED COATINGS,

FROM AUCTION, AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

4 26 3t Above Willow.

FRENCH CASSIMERES

AND COATINGS,

OF SUPERIOR FABRICS, FROM AUCTION,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

4 26 3t Above Willow.

GREEN PLAID INDIA SILKS,

AT 75 CENTS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

4 26 3t Above Willow.

J. CHAMBERS, No. 810 ARCH STREET.—

REAL CLUNY LACES
BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
LONG LACE VEILS AT $1, A BARGAIN.
WHITE GOODS
— SHIRRED MUSLINS FOR WAISTS.
— PLAID AND STRIPE NAINSOOK.
— FRENCH SKIRTING MUSLIN.
5-4 SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC.
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, CHEAP. (4 24stuths12t

DRY GOODS.

LINENS,

FOR BOYS' PANTS, ETC

A Splendid Assortment Now Open

AT

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

UNBLEACHED LINEN DUCK AT 50 CENTS.

UNBLEACHED LINEN DRILL AT 50 CENTS.

STRIPED LINEN DRILL, DARK COLORS, 62½ CENTS.

BLACK AND WHITE LINEN CHECKS, 62½ CENTS.

BROWN AND WHITE LINEN CHECKS, 62½ CENTS.

CHECKED LINEN DUCKS.

WHITE LINEN DUCKS.

WHITE LINEN DRILLS.

PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR JACKETS AND COATS.

PRINTED LINENS, FOR SHIRTS AND JACKETS.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

LINENS,

OF ALL KINDS IN THE CITY,

AT

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,

3 31stuth2m] No. 828 ARCH Street.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

ARE NOW OFFERING, AT THE LOWEST RATES, A FINE STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

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LADIES' SACK CLOTHS.
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REAL LACES,
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DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

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Have just opened a complete stock o

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

200 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles

Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.

200 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents

A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLAR TIES, from 37 cents up to $10.

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A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

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The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear. 9 12

No. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866.

E. M. NEEDLES.

HAS JUST OPENED

1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUE'S in all varieties of styles and low price, ranging from 12½ to $1·00.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

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HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,

Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses and Children.

These of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4 6

GIANTS, DWARFS, AND FAIRIES.

Cornwall is one of the most original and one of the most un-English of English counties. It is an isolated Celtic district, abutting on the old Saxon frontier. Clinging to the past, jealous of the new, the Cornish miners and fishermen, stay-at-homes themselves, and unvisited by many strangers, have retained among them more old legends and traditions of the past than even the Welsh or the Highlanders.

In several parts of Cornwall there still exist huge rocks, said to have been used by the giants when hurling or playing at athletic games. The Titans of Trecrobben and St. Michael's Mount often met to play at "bob-buttons." The throw was generally made from Trecrobben Hill, and the Mount was the "bob," on which huge slabs of rock served for the buttons. Hohoun of the Cairn was a giant, who is said to have married a farmer's daughter. Once, when watching some Cornishmen hurling he was so pleased at the game made by a young peasant that in sheer good-nature he killed him by patting him on the head. The giant of Trebiggan was a much less benevolent son of Anak. He is said to have dined every day on children whom he fried on a flat rock outside his cave. His arms were so long that he would snatch the sailors from ships passing by the Land's End; and sometimes, after having had his fun, replace them again.

In some of these "drolls," it is too evident that the story-teller has well earned his name by having embroidered the old legend, and that, too, pretty handsomely. Of these aberrations from truth, the history of "Tom and the Giant Blunderbuss" is a painful example. Tom was a lazy young giant near Hayle, and his unwieldy rival lived in a castle towards St. Ives. Tom, in driving a wagon full of beer from market, trespassed on the giant's territory. The giant attacked him with his club, which happened to be a young elm tree; Tom fought him with a wheel and an axle-tree, and eventually ran him through the body with the pole. As a reward for his fair fighting and courage, the giant left Tom all the gold, copper, and tin in his castle. This generous giant figured for centuries in the old guise-dances at Cornish festivals. The giant Bolster was another hero of Titanic days. He lived on St. Agnes Beacon Hill, and the earth-work near Trevenaunance Porth still bears his name. This monster could stand with one foot on St. Agnes Beacon, and the other on Carn Brea Hills, six miles apart. A bad husband, he employed his wife in carrying and removing blocks of granite from hill to hill. He fell in love with St. Agnes, and that virtuous lady, weary of his importunities, offered to marry him if he would fill a hole in the cliff at Chapel Porth with his blood; but as the hole opened into the sea, unknown to the obtuse and unobservant giant, he fell a victim to his love. The red stain still visible in the cliff shows where the deluge of blood once poured. Nor was the giant of Goran, who dug the huge intrenchment there, twenty feet broad, and twenty-four feet high, in one night, one whit wiser. The latter fiend being ill, called in a subtle doctor, who played him the old trick. He grew at last so weak, that the great medicine-man kicked him over the cliff and killed him. The promontory is still called the Dodman or the Dead Man. The Cupboard, a curious gorge on the coast near Portwreath, was once the cavern of the giant Wrath, who waited there for wrecks and drifts. Wading out to sea, he used to tie the boats to his girdle, walk back to his den, and there devour the luckless fishermen. Jack the Tinkeard figures largely in the giant stories. He was a friend of that Tom who slew Blunderbuss, and was remarkable for a bull's-hide coat, which was as tough as iron. He thrashed Tom at singlestick, and taught him to draw a bow with his toes, so as to kill hares and kids that were almost out of sight. Jack drove the enchanter Pengerswick out of his castle, and dug a pit for a vicious old giant at Morva, into which Jack's enemy fell, and broke his wicked old neck.

Very much akin to the giants, though dating only from the seventeenth century, is the Demon Tregeagle, that terror of Cornish children. This demon, when in the flesh, was the steward to a lord down Bodmin-way; he destroyed deeds, forged titles, and persecuted the poor. As a magistrate, he put to death innocent persons, to hide his own iniquities; as a landlord, he was rapacious, grinding, and unscrupulous. He is reported to have murdered his sister, and broken the hearts of his wives and children. On one occasion, his spirit is said to have been called into court as the witness in a case of a disputed title to some land. Reluctant to retire, the lawyers and churchmen were at last compelled to bind Tregeagle to empty out Dosmery pool with a pierced limpet-shell. The Dosmery is a black, lonely pool on the Bodmin moors. One night, chased by demons and hell-hounds, Tregeagle fled to Roach rock, thrust his head in at the east window of the chapel, and implored help of the hermit. The monks of Bodmin then gathered together, and sent the erring spirit to the shore at Padstow to make trusses of sand, and ropes of the same material, with which to bind them. Every night he packs them together; every day the breakers roll them level again. Worn out with his howlings, the priest of Padstow banished him to Bareppa, and there condemned him to carry sacks of sands across the estuary of the Loo, and empty them at Portheven, till the beach was clean down to the rocks. Every night the sweep of the Loo round towards the Lizard effaced the poor creature's labors. One night, however, the mocking devils tripped up the sack-bearer, and so Tregeagle fell, and the sand pouring out, raised the bar that destroyed the harbor of Helstone Once more banished, the unjust steward was sentenced to sweep the sands from Portcurnow Cove round Tol-Peden-Penwith headland. There Tregeagle still labors. His roarings are heard during the coming storms, and on the moors his shrieks pierce the night-winds.

The "merry maids," or mermaids, figure as largely in Cornish as they do in Breton mythology. They are descended from the Greek Sirens and the Norse water-spirits, and are firmly believed in all through the tin country. Morva, a parish between Zennor and St. Just, is famous for them; and families still exist there who are supposed to have received gifts from them. At Morva they are seen as "ladies" on the rocks, going from the shore to isolated reefs, or weeping and wailing on the beach.

Padstow harbor is said to have been choked with sand by a mermaid, in revenge for being shot at by a fisherman. The town of Seaton, near Looe, was, tradition also says, overwhelmed with sand for a similar reason. Near the beautiful serpentine cove of Lamorna, not far from the Lizard Cliff, a lady shows herself previous to a storm with comb, mirror, and other fitting decorations, to compensate for the fish's tail. Before a wreck, she has been heard singing plaintively, the moaning spirits along the shore echoing her lamentations. Young men are known to have swum off to the rock that she haunts, lured by her songs; but they have never returned.

At Cury, near the Lizard, there exists a tradition. An old man walking in a retired cove, came suddenly upon a rock on which was seated a beautiful girl, with fair hair so long that it covered her whole body. Alarmed at the intrusion, the mermaid slid off the rock into a deep transparent pool, and there, crying, angry, and frightened, held a parley. It appeared she had strayed from her husband and family, who were asleep out of the reach of the hot sunshine, in a cave at Kynance Cove. She implored the old man to take her on his back to the sea, as there was a dry bar of sand now stretching between her and her watery home. For this favor, she gave him her comb, and the power to break witches' spells, to charm diseases, to discover thieves, and to restore stolen goods. Whenever afterwards the old man wished to see his young friend, he had only to go to the half-tide rock, and comb the water with the mermaid's comb. He afterwards carried the water-spirit to a secret place where, unobserved, she might see the funny "people, who had their tails split so that they might walk on them." The mermaid offered to make the old man young again, but he refused; nor would he obey her wish, to visit her home under the waves.

In a valley near Perranzabuloe, by "the buried church of the sands," there is a still wilder tradition. The wife of a yeoman named Penna, while bathing her infant daughter in a pool amid the arched rocks of Perran, suddenly saw the child, as if in a paroxysm of joy, leap from her arms, and disappear in the water. The mother's terror and agony were soon, however, removed by the babe swimming up to the surface of the water smiling, and brighter and more beautiful than before. The mother saw no difference in the child, but the old crones in the village at once dubbed it a mermaid's changeling. Years passed away as they are in the habit of passing, and Selina Penna grew up a beautiful woman. The squire's nephew, urged by the praises of a malevolent man, a rejected suitor of her mother's, saw her, fell in love with her, and seduced her. Broken-hearted at her disgrace, she died, and was buried in the churchyard on the sands. The night after a revel, the squire's nephew (Walter Trewoofe), straying on the sands, heard a voice singing a dirge, and passing round a rock, discovered a beautiful woman seated at the mouth of a cavern. She was like his buried love, but she disappeared when he seized her by the hand. On another visit to the same cavern, the maiden, as he addressed her, turned into a mermaid, who seized him in her arms. A storm rose, the waves broke round the rock, and Walter Trewoofe found too late that the vengeance of the water-spirits had overtaken him. Still the mermaid clasped him, till the sea washed them both to the highest pinnacle of the rocks, and then bore them out to the ocean. That night, during the fiercest of the storm, the water-spirits were seen tossing from one to another the corpse of the seducer and destroyer of one of their race.

The Cornish fairies are less sprightly and more malevolent than those of Devonshire. There are five species of Cornish fairies—the Small people; the Spriggans, the ghosts of the giants who guard treasure; the Piskies, mischievous sprites who mislead travellers, and ride the farmers' horses; the Knockers, or mine spirits; and the Browneys, or domestic sprites.

The Small people are by some supposed to be the old Druids, gradually becoming smaller and smaller, because they will not renounce their idolatry. They resemble the elves of Scandinavia in many of their attributes. Others imagine them to be the spirits of the old inhabitants of Cornwall who lived centuries before the birth of Christ. Too bad for heaven, too good for hell, they are condemned to remain on earth, and to grow smaller and smaller, till they turn into ants, and then perish.

The Irish have almost the same belief, only they say that the fairies are a portion of the fallen angels, who, less guilty than the rest, were suffered to undergo a final state of probation. At St. Ives there is a tradition of a poor woman, who lived on one of the hills near Zenor church-tower, being intrusted by the fairies with a child to nurse. By using some water to wash her eyes with from a magic ewer, supplied by the child's father, she became possessed of the power of seeing the fairies anywhere and at all times. Detecting the fairy father stealing fruit at St. Ives' market, her power became known, and the fairies put out her right eye. When she got home the boy was gone, and from that hour she and her husband became poor.

Scrofulous children, in Cornwall, are often supposed to be changelings. Some thirty years since a poor woman of the hamlet of Treonise lost her little boy in a wood. It was found some days after, asleep on a bed of fern. By his own account he had been lured into the centre of the wood by supernatural music. Falling asleep, a beautiful lady appeared, and had led him through the palaces of Fairyland. The Gump of St. Just has always been notorious as the revelling ground of the Small People. On one occasion an old miner hid himself near the gump, in hopes of seizing some of the fairy treasure. At the due time he saw the hill open to the sound of music. Every blade of grass was hung with colored glow-worm lamps, every turze bush sparkled with little stars. Presently appeared innumerable courtiers, soldiers, musicians, and crowds of servants bearing vessels of silver and gold, and cups hollowed out of jewels. Last of all, on thrones, carried on a platform, came a young prince and princess. As the marriage feast began, the old man stole round to the back of the mound, to get nearer for a sight at the royal table. To his surprise, the mound was dark there, and as he looked over the hillock, he was startled by seeing thousands of little eyes all intently and mischievously fixed on him. Screwing up his courage, he took off his hat, and raised it to cover the prince, princess, and their little table of gold plate, when a shrill whistle was heard—his hand remained motionless in the air, and the banquet disappeared. There was a buzz round him, as of a flight of angry bees, and from head to foot he was pricked and punched. Then he rolled down the mound, and lay speechless, his arms and legs, like Gulliver's, secured by thousands of little silken strings. As the moon shone out he saw a fairy, no larger than a dragon-fly, stamping on his nose, and dancing with glee. When the sun arose he found that he had been tied to the ground by gossamer webs. He shook himself, and was free. Wet, cold, and sulky, he returned home to tell his misfortune to his friends. This was a fairy wedding; but a fisherman of Lelant had once the good fortune to see the funeral of a queen of the fairies. He was returning from St. Ives laden with pilchards, when he heard the bell of Lelant Church toll as if it was muffled. Making his way over the waste and hills of blown sand, he looked in at a window and say that the building was illuminated. The fairies dug a little hole near the sacrament table, and placed in it the body of their queen, throwing in upon it flowers and myrtle branches. When the mourners began to shriek, the fisherman involuntarily shrieked too. Instantly the lights were extinguished, and the intruder was pursued, and pricked and pinched till he had left the little folk far behind in his maddened flight.

These Small People, too, are sometimes as thievish as they are mischievous. Not many years since a favorite red-and-white cow of a farmer at Bosfrancan ceased to give her usual quantity of milk. On the evening of one midsummer's day, the dairymaid who had milked this cow plucked a handful of clover to put on her hat to steady the bucket. Among this clover there happened to be a stem with four leaves; this gave the girl power to see the Small People. When she looked there were thousands of them filling buttercups and foxglove flowers from the milk, and laughing and drinking as they gathered their stolen beverage. By her mother's advice the dairymaid instantly rubbed the cow's udder with fish brine, to scare the Small People. The cow never yielded much milk after that, but pined away, and nothing throve with the farmer.

The little green spots between the cairns, near the Logan Rock, are called "The Small People's Garden." On summer nights music is heard there, and hundreds of little lights are seen moving among them. Far out at sea the fishermen smell the scent. By day the flowers turn to mere ferns and sea-pinks. Sometimes the fairies hold fairs. Some miners saw one once at Bal Lane, Germoe. Next day one of them, as he told the story in the mine, fell down the "bob pit," and was killed. His companion, who called fairies "wicked, spiteful devils," was thrown down stairs, and dreadfully bruised. In many fairy stories, as in "The Adventures of Cherry of Zennor," a pretty country girl is hired by a fairy to nurse his child. Beguiled into Fairyland, where all is sunshine, and flowers "grow spontaneous in the open air," she generally contrives to steal some fairy ointment, annointing her eyes with which, she is enabled to see the fairies, and all their mischievous pranks. The theft is discovered, and she is banished to earth, where she sometimes pines or becomes crazed. In the famous case of Anne Jefferies, a laborer's daughter at St. Teath, 1626–1698, who described her adventures in Fairyland, the existence of fits is sufficient to show that the girl was either very diseased or a great liar.

But the Cornwall Celts have wilder stories than those of the fairies' pranks. They believe in the Demon-horse that tempts benighted travellers to mount it; they tell of a suicide ghost rising from its grave on the cross roads, and leaping up behind a drunken farmer, who had shouted to it. At Boscean, the well-known Spectre Bridegroom legend prevails. In the Cornish story, however, the unhappy girl is saved by a blacksmith, who, with a red-hot iron, burns her dress from the hold of the spectre.

Even in the present century, however, wild beliefs have sprung up in ignorant parts of Cornwall, just as fungi spring up inevitably from damp and decay. A woman named Sarah Polgrain, who had lived at Ludgvan, was hung at Bodmin for the murder of her husband, a crime to which she had been instigated by a horse-dealer, known in the district as Yorkshire Jack. On the scaffold the man appeared, and kissed his paramour before the bolt was drawn. It was said that he had there promised to join her after death. The horse-dealer went to sea, and on his return from the Mediteranean in a fruit-ship, was washed off the deck by an enormous and supernatural wave, and presently, in a lightning cloud, the sailors saw the Devil, Sarah Polgrain, and Yorkshire Jack pass away out of sight. Bad weather in Ludgvan is still attributed to the exertions of Sarah Polgrain.

There is a curious superstition also at Gornhilly, on the lizard promontory. On a large, lonely piece of water there, known as "Croft Pasco-Pool," there is sometimes seen by night a ghostly vessel with fog-sails spread. "The Ghost of Roscwarne" dates from the reign of James I, when Ezekiel Crosse, a low attorney, fraudulently obtained the estate. The ghost of one of the Roscwarnes appeared to him as an old man, and led him to a cairn containing treasure. He used to appear to Crosse constantly afterwards when he was dining with his friends, to whom he had always to represent the ghost as an idiotic and deaf and dumb intruder. Worn out at last by this spiritual persecution, the attorney surrendered the ill-gotten estate to a person of the ghost's showing. Crosse eventually, it is said, destroyed himself, and the ghost appeared and rejoiced as the bad man's funeral was passing by the treasure cairn.

Let us now turn to the legends of the miners, since two-thirds of the Cornishmen spend half their days underground. All tin-workers believe in "the Knockers," or "Buccas," spirits who indicate productive lodes by blows with invisible picks and sledges. They are supposed to be the ghosts of those old Jews who crucified our Lord, and were sent as slaves by the Roman emperors to work the Cornish mines. It is certain that Jews farmed the mines in the days of the early Norman kings. The miners say they often see little imps dancing and tumbling about the mine timber when they come to work. Every mine has its own tradition. At Wheal Vor, a white rabbit always appears in one of the engine-houses before a fatal accident; it has been often chased, but never caught. About thirty years since, at the same mine, a man and a boy were blown to pieces while blasting. The engineman, shocked at the mere fragments of flesh that were alone left, took them on a shovel, and threw them into the blazing furnace. From that time, the engineman declared that troops of little black dogs haunted the place, whether it was open or shut; and it was found difficult to get men enough to work the machine.

At Wheat Jewel, a dead hand used to be seen carrying a lighted candle, and moving up and down the ladders. It appeared after a rather bad fellow had fallen down the mine, and been killed. After a suicide at Polbreen mine, near St. Agnes Beacon, a voice used to appear beguiling the workmen. On one occasion, however, it mercifully called two men from a level where a mass of rock soon after fell.

The fishermen round the wild headlands of Cornwall have their legends also; for sailors, living as they do, on an element full of mysteries, are proverbially superstitious. A pilot at St. Ives told Mr. Hunt a story of how one midnight, strolling on the wharf to watch a vessel, afterwards wrecked, that he had to take into Hayde, he saw a man, who refused to speak, leaning against a post. On looking closer, the pilot saw that there were pieces of seaweed and stick in his whiskers; that the flesh of his face and hands looked as if it were parboiled; and that as he walked the water "squashed" in his shoes. The pilot was ill six months from the fright occasioned by this apparition. All along the Cornish coast the phantom ship is also thoroughly believed in. Years ago, a vessel made signals of distress to the westward of St. Ives' Head. On reaching the ship, which was schooner-rigged, and had a light over her bows, one of the sailors made a grasp at her bulwarks, in order to leap on board; but his hand met nothing solid, and he fell back into the boat as the ship and lights disappeared. The next morning a London vessel was wrecked at Gwithian, and all on board perished. The Phantom Lights—called by the sailors "Jack Harry's lights"—are generally seen before a gale, and the ship beheld resembles the one that is subsequently wrecked.

At Fortheurno Cove, near the Logan Stone, there is sometimes seen, when the mists are rising from the marshes, a black square-rigged vessel, with no one on board, that glides over the sands to Bodelan and Chygwiden, and there vanishes. On whoever sees it, ill-luck is sure to fall. The Dead Ship is another superstition peculiar to Cornwall. Years ago a pirate, too wicked even for his companions, was put on shore in the Priests' Cove, near Cape Cornwall. Settling at Tregaseal, the wretch lived by wrecking—beguiling vessels with false lights, and murdering those who escaped the waves. When this man lay dying, a black vessel, with all her sails set, was seen coming into the land against wind and tide; but as the man fell back and died, it bore out to sea again in a whirlwind, and surrounded by lightning. At the funeral, a black pig suddenly joined in the procession. When the men reached the church stile, the storm again broke out, and the bearers, leaving the coffin without the churchyard stile, rushed into the church for safety. Then came a blaze and flash ten times fiercer than the rest, and the coffin was seen to fly burning through the air.

The huge greenstone rocks of an island near St. Ives are connected with a curious superstition. Some years ago a vessel was wrecked there. The men who went off to the rescue found on board a lady, who held a child in her arms. She refused to part with her charge; and in drawing her by a rope from the vessel to the boat, the child was lost in the boiling waters. On recovering her senses, and hearing of the child's death, the lady pined away, and soon after died. Shortly after her burial, however, her spirit was seen to pass over the wall of the churchyard, traverse the beach, and walk on to the island. There she spent hours looking among the rocks, and as day broke, returned to the land, and disappeared near her grave. When the nights are very tempestuous or dark, she carries a corpse-light for a lantern; but on fine nights she makes her search without a light. This apparition is supposed to predict disasters to seamen.

Nor are the hardy sailors of Cornwall without other omens and warnings. The parts of the shore where wrecks have taken place are often haunted. At night, before the coming of storms, the voices of dead sailors are heard calling their own names.

Forth Towan is the scene of a wild belief. A fisherman walking one night on the sands, when all was silent, except the lip and whisper of the tide, distinctly heard a voice from the sea, exclaiming three times:—"The hour is come, but not the man!" At that moment a black figure appeared on the top of the cliff, then rushed impetuously down the steep path, over the sands, and was lost in the sea.

Very often local phenomena have given rise to superstitions intended to account for them. At Sennen Cove there is sometimes seen a band of opaque misty vapor that stretches across the bay. It is supposed to be a warning to fishermen not to venture out, as it was always followed by a severe storm. Once when it appeared, a wicked old fisherman, seeing the weather still fine, ventured out, and beat the fog with a flail, to drive away the "hooper," as he impiously said. The boat passed through the bar of thick fog and went to sea; but a storm soon after rose, and it never returned.

The "wraith," as the Scotch call such an apparition, is not uncommon in Cornwall.

It foretells the death of the person it resembles. They tell a story of a wraith of this kind that was seen forty years ago by a smuggling farmer at Newlyn. A boat laden with ankers of spirits was starting at Mullion Cove for Newlyn. At the last moment, one of the crew, remembering he had business at Helstone, was left behind. On his return from Helstone, as he passed the top of Halzaphron cliff, he met all the men, with their hair and clothes dripping wet. The boat and crew were never heard of more; and the farmer was so affected by the circumstance, that he pined and died shortly afterwards.

The innumerable stories of witches and general superstitions, as well as the interesting legends of the early saints, we have no room to touch on. We have given, we think, enough to show that Cornwall is second to no district of Europe in the wildness, variety, and originality of its legends. Long may it be before the blown sand hills, the great cliffs of jointed granite, the desolate moors, rough with burial mounds, and the little coves, where the sand is so soft and white, and the rocks, so emeraldine under the sea, cease to be haunted by such associations. But, while amusing ourselves with such curious remains of bygone mythologies and old beliefs, do not let us forget that they are proofs of ignorance to be lamented, and education still lamentably insufficient. They give false notions of the Divine rule and governance; and are, however poetical, too palpably relics of an old paganism, that can never blend thoroughly with Christianity.

To the antiquary and poet, the ethnologist and the student of mythologies, they will always be valuable and interesting objects of study; but, as popular beliefs, the sooner they become obsolete, we think, the better.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, April 17, 1866.

Sealed Proposals for each building separately, endorsed "Proposals for repairing buildings at the Norfolk Navy Yard," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of May, 1866, at which hour the opening of bids will be commenced for repairing the entrance buildings, known in the plan of the yard as Nos 19 and 37; boat-shed, No 20; timber-shed, No. 89; timber-shed, No. 81, and the carpenters' shop, near the dry dock. The offer for Nos. 19 and 37 will be embraced in one bid, and those for the other buildings must be separate.

Bidders will be required to state the amounts for which they will furnish all the materials and complete each building according to the plans and specifications to be seen at the yard, using such materials as are on hand for each building, which have been purchased by the Government, as per schedules at the Yard.

Each bid must be accompanied by good and sufficient guarantors, approved by an officer of the Government known to this Department, that the bidder will, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract to perform the work bid for; and the Department reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of the bids, as the interest of the Government may require.

Bidders are requested to name the time in which they will engage to complete any or all of the buildings, and if their offers are accepted, they will be held to a faithful execution of their contract, under a forfeiture in case of failure

Persons desiring to bid must necessarily visit the yard, and examine the present condition of the works, and can there see the plans and specifications to enable them to bid understandingly.

FORM OF OFFER.

The undersigned (here insert the name or names composing the firm who bid) of (name the town), in the State of (name the State), hereby offer to furnish, under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement), and subject to all the requirements of the same, all the materials and workmanship necessary for the complete and entire reconstruction of building (name the building) in the Norfolk Navy Yard, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at said Yard, for the sum of (write out the amount). And I (or we) engage to have the said work fully completed in —— days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, from the date of the contract Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Paymaster at (name the place) for signature and certificate

(Here the bidder or bidders and each member of the firm to sign their offer.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town), and State of (name the State), and (name of second guarantor, etc.), hereby guarantee that the above named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated; and in case the said (name the bidder or bidders) shall fail to enter into contract, we guarantee to make good to the United States the difference between the offer of the said (name the bidder or bidders) and that which may be accepted. And we hereby declare that neither of us have been defaulters in any contract previously made with the Navy Department.

(Signature of guarantors.)

(Witness.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case, and that the above declarations of the guarantors to this offer are to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and reliable.

(Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, Paymaster, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible. 4 21 s4t

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five-feet guage, good ties, T rail, and full-spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government,

Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O. 4 23 tM31

PROFOSALS FOR ELECTROTYPED ENGRAVINGS.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, WASHINGTON, April 23, 1866

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 14th day of May, 1866 at 12 o'clock, for furnishing one set of Electrotyped Pages of the illustrations of Machinery, etc., accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1865.

The drawings will be furnished on paper to the contractor, who must arrange them into pages in numerical order, as nearly as is consistent with neatness and compactness; and the execution of the work, in every respect, must be fully equal to that furnished for the published report for 1864, which has been adopted as the standard for the present volume. The plates are to be delivered at this office free of cost for transportation, subject to the approval or rejection of the Superintendent of the Public Printing. Bond and aproved security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The work will comprise about five thousand illustrations, making over seven hundred pages, measuring 4½ by 8 inches. Bidders are required to propose for the work *by the illustration*, with the understanding that, when more than one *figure* is required to illustrate an invention or design (as is sometimes the case), the whole number of figures will be estimated and paid for as a single illustration.

Any further information that may be required will be furnished upon application at this office.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, Washington, D. C., and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Patent Office Report."

JOHN D. DEFREES,
4 23 3w Superintendent of the Public Printing.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1866

By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold, on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on TUESDAY, the 8th of May, 1866, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the following described lots of Quartermaster's stores, viz.:—

145 sets Cart Harness,
38 sets Four-horse Harness,
40 sets Ambulance Harness,
176 Saddles,
36 Carts,
3 Watering Carts,
17 Army Wagons (four horse),
3 Army Wagons (two horse),
1 Ambulance (four horse),
5 Dead-horse Wagons,
39 Portable Forges,
50 Anvils,
27 Cauldrons,
20 Cooking Stoves and Fixtures,
60 Heating Stoves,
200 Benches,
150 Mess Tables,
2000 Table Spoons,
1000 Knives and Forks,
54 Ladles,
1000 Tin Cups,
1000 Tin Plates,
35 Coffee Pots,
35 Bread Pans,
250 Manure Forks,
105 Axes,
50 Spades,
450 Shovels,
7 Coal Buckets (large),
950 Water Buckets,
318 Head Halters and Ropes (new),
750 Head Halters and Ropes (good),
1000 Head Halters (good),
200 Head Halters,
500 Head Halters and Chains,
500 Neck Straps and Chains,
600 Halter Chains,
250 Canvas Horse Covers,
8 Grindstones,
32 Axle Boxes,
6000 lbs. Scrap Iron,
3000 lbs. Horse Shoes,
500 lbs. Chain,
6 Log Chains,
4000 lbs. Assorted Iron,
1122 lbs. Scrap Iron,
6000 lbs. Rope,
170 Wall Brushes,
37 sets Shoeing Tools,
40 sets Saddlers' Tools,
50 Hardies,
150 Pritchels and Punches,
200 pairs Tongs,
100 pairs Pincers,
75 Cold Chisels,
60 Clinch Irons,
250 Hammers (assorted),
300 Rasps,
200 Files,
2 Bellows,
200 Brooms,
30 Ice Hooks,
2 sets Shoeing Stocks,
100 Wheelbarrows,
50 Iron Pots,
4 Dutch Ovens,
276 Stove Pipe, Joints and Elbows,
50 Camp Kettles,
125 Picks,
2 Plows,
5 Road Scrapers,
3000 Plastering Laths,
90 Wagon Hounds (new),
27 Feed Troughs,
88 Double trees and Lead bars,
1 One "Pelton's Eight horse Power," with bearings and bolts, shafting, gearing, pulleys, etc., and
One Force Pump, capable of forcing twelve thousand (12,000) gallons of water per day.

125 lbs Tallow,
6 bbls. Salt,
80 Oil Cans,
6 Platform Scales,
8 Single and Double Blocks,
28 Crowbars,
517 lbs. Railroad Spikes (new),
250 Shutter and Gate Hasps,
250 lbs Nuts,
700 Open Rings, Bolts, Links, etc.,
500 Tire Bolts,
350 Linch Pins,
1200 Staples, Hooks, T's, etc,
44 pairs Hames,
80 Riding Bridles,
20 pairs sets 4-horse Ambulance Harness (new),
10 Bridles (new),
100 sets Lines and Martingales,
91 Collar Pads,
200 Surcingles, Saddlebags, and Crappers,
1 set Bobbins,
70 Blankets,
4 sides Belting Leather,
4 sides Bridle Leather,
500 Curry Combs,
700 Horse Brushes,
18 sheets Sheet-iron (new),
250 lbs. Lead,
50 lbs. Babbit Metal,
125 Lanterns, Lamps,
6 boxes Window Glass,
20 lbs. Rotten Stone,
1 Circular Saw, frame and belting,
2 Circular Saws,
2 Cross-cut Saws,
4 Wood Saws,
32 Hand Saws,
10 Tenon Saws,
50 Planes (assorted),
50 Caulking Irons, Hay Hooks, etc.,
11 Vices,
150 Brands (assorted),
3 Cleavers,
14 Augers,
1 Tenon Auger (complete),
8 Braces and Bits,
60 Auger Bits (assorted),
12 Tryleg Squares,
10 Spoke Shaves and Saw Setts,
40 Oil Stones,
14 Claw Hammers,
50 Hatchets,
5 Screw Drivers,
12 Monkey Wrenches,
11 Drawing Knives,
2 Spirit Levels,
5 Adzes and Hand Axes,
4 Sets Stocks and Dies,
100 Chisels (assorted),
500 Halter Squares,
200 grass Buckles,
10 gross Halter Bolts,
10 gross Rivets,
90 Door Bolts and Thumb Latches,
175 Locks (assorted),
300 Carriage Knobs,
20 lbs. Copper Rivets,
150 pairs Butt Hinges,
150 pairs Strap Hinges,
30 Chairs,
2 Office Tables,
25 Office and Field Desks,
18,000 Grain Sacks.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Stores will be delivered on the wharf of the Giesboro Depot, free of expense to the purchaser.

The purchaser will be allowed five (5) days from date of sale in which to remove the stores.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth Street wharf every hour during the days of sale

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
4 24 12t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds,

AT CHESNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA, ON SATURDAY, May 5th, and MONDAY, May 7th, 1866,

Sale commencing each day at eleven (11) o'clock, A. M.:—

The Buildings, etc., heretofore known as the U. S. Mower Hospital, viz.:—

85 Frame buildings.
6 Cedar Water Tanks, capacity 12,000 gallons each.
1 Cedar Water Tank, capacity 2500 gallons.
7 Cooking Ranges.
1 Abbott & Co.'s Coal Scale.
1 Worthington Steam Pump.
1 very superior Steam Engine, 8 horse power, with shafting and belting in fine order; nearly new.
2 Tubular Boilers, 4 feet diameter.
4423 feet of Oak Picket Fence.
170 Lightning-rod Irons.
5 large Wooden Wash Troughs
55 Wooden Wash Sinks.
49 Iron Scrill Containers.
22 Iron Hoppers.
160 Table Tops, and 320 Trestles.
275 Wooden Benches.
The frame buildings contain
1,000 790 feet Hemlock and White Pine Scantling.
735,380 feet Tongued and Worked Boards.
376,110 feet Rough Boards.
293 000 feet Flooring Boards.
50 feet Counter and Shelving, in dispensary.
122,700 Bricks, in chimney stacks and ranges.
The buildings will be sold separately.
Terms of Sale—Cash, Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on each bid, balance to be paid on rendition of the account.

The Iron and Terra Cotta Pipe to be sold by the foot, as they lie buried in the ground, and to be dug up, and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and is supposed to amount to

175 feet of 4-inch, and 2650 feet of 1½ to 2-inch Iron Gas Pipe, more or less.

The Iron Water and Drain Pipe is supposed to amount to

700 feet of 6-inch, 1600 feet of 4-inch and 3 inch, each respectively.

500 feet of 4-inch Drain Pipe, more or less, and 4 6-inch Iron Valves.

The Terra Cotta Pipe is supposed to amount to 2700 feet of 14-inch, more or less.

Plans of buildings can be obtained at this office and specifications of the property seen

The ten o'clock A. M. train of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company will arrive at Mower Hospital in time for the sale, starting from Ninth and Green streets.

The buildings, etc., must be removed within thirty (30) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchaser.

By order of
Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE H CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
GEORGE R ORME,
4 24 11t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Will be sold at NEWBERN, North Carolina, a large amount of ORDNANCE and ORDNANCE STORES. Sale to commence on the 15th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continued daily until all the property, the principal classes of which are given below, are sold:—

Iron and Brass Guns, Gun Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Halters, Bridles, Blankets, Wheels, Old Iron, Lead, Smiths', Armorers' and Saddlers' Tools, Old Leather, Sling Shots, Gins complete, Infantry Equipments, Implements for Field and Siege Guns, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Correct lists of articles to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

By order of Major-General A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

JASPER MYERS,
4 19 t5 13 Brev. Capt. Ord. Dept. U. S. A.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,

ALFRED JENKS & SON.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL, AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will

"FEDERAL."

We have received the following communication from a venerable scholar and divine which we cheerfully give place to in our columns:—

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

This word is defined by Webster:—"1. Pertaining to a league or contract; derived from an agreement or covenant between parties, particularly between nations.

"2. Consisting in a compact between parties, particularly and chiefly between states or nations; founded on alliance by contract or mutual agreement; as a *Federal* Government, such as that of the United states."

Now, Mr. Editor, with all due deference to the great lexicographer—and I admit the measure due is very great—yet, will you allow me to say, if this definition, with the exemplification, be correct and true, then is he arch-rebel and his associate secessionists right, and Abraham Lincoln and all of us are wrong. If ours is a *federal Government*, "derived from an agreement or covenant between parties, particularly between nations," and if these parties in our case are the State viewed as "nations," who have of their own sovereign pleasure formed alliance by contract or mutual agreement, and thus given existence to "a *federal* Government," then is ours a *confederation of States*, and not a *national Government*. Now this last is precisely the grand taken by Mr. Patterson in the grand convention, when he advocated the Jersey plan," of which he was the parent and the most able supporter. He expressly and explicitly denied that we, the people of the States were a nation, and that the Convention had any right and power to form a National Constitution and Government (see Madison Papers, p. 831 to 834.) He affirmed it was and should be *purely Federal* (p 834.) Wilson did the same, calling it a "great confederated republic" (p. 704), and a "confederation" (p. 800). And Ellsworth moved a modification of Randolph's fourth resolution, so as to leave out the word *national*.

In opposition to this stood Randolph's fifteen resolutions, all tending to nationality. These were called "the Virginia Plan." This latter was advocated by all the prominent men of the South, except Lowndes and Martin. The Jersey scheme, or State Rights doctrine was supported chiefly by the New England members, and some from New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

But I may not discuss the general subject. The object of this paper is to ask the attention of your numerous and intelligent readers to a fact which really constitutes a powerful proof against this Webs terian doctrine that gives so much encouragement to the denationalizing doctrine of secession as a right of every State. The fact is this, viz:—the almost total repudiation of the word *Federal* from the practical vocabulary of the National Convention. In the Old Articles the word *Confederation* occurs eight times; in the Constitution twice only:—Article i, Section 10. "No State shall enter into any confederation." Article VI. "All debts, etc., shall be as valid as under the *Confederation*." Never is the word applied to the Constitution or Government.

But the main point, and a remarkable one, is, that in all the *discussions*, as noted in the Madison papers, a similar repudiation occurs. I have had curiosity, on reading these invaluable documents, to mark down all the instances, paging them in regular progress, wherein occur the phrases, *National Government, National Legislature, National Representatives, General Government, National Constitution*, and I find, on a count with the record now before me, that, from page 731 to page 1601, including Madison's account of the entire discussions in the Convention, viz., 870 pages, the above phrases occur *three hundred and eight times*. The phrase *Federal Government* occurs but once. It is used by Sherman on page 782.

It is used sixteen times in other connections; and once in the letter to Congress we have the phrase, *Federal Government*, but in reference to the actual system then in operation which was, professedly, a confederation. If errors occur in my enumeration, they will be those of omission. Cases may have escaped notice and record, but if so, they would strengthen the congeries, as a basis of argumentation. Now I submit, that this most remarkable accumulation of epithets, implying nationality, and this equally remarkable repudiation of the word *federal*, combined together, prove that the men of the Convention considered themselves as laboring for the establishment, not of a *Confederation of States*, not of a *Federal Government*, but of a *National Government*. THEOPHILUS.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

COUNCIL.—At the last meeting of the City Council, decided measures were taken in reference to keeping the streets of the city cleaned. The Sanitary Committee was authorized to employ a clerk during the summer, in order that the complaints of citizens may at once be attended to, and to whom cases of cholera, etc., are to be reported, if that scourge happens to make its appearance in Camden. Resolutions were likewise passed authorizing the opening and curbing of streets; also for paving gutters, and otherwise improving the city. A commission was appointed to assess damages for opening Linden street, from Second street, through to the river front. An application was made by the Police force, asking that their pay be increased to fourteen dollars per week. They complain that they have to submit to a heavy shave before they can get their orders paid, and the increase asked for would only cover the percentage to which they are liable in getting their orders cashed. Considerable other business was transacted, when the Council adjourned.

THE STEAM ENGINE COMPANIES.—The Directors of the Camden Steam Fire Engine Companies have petitioned Council to increase their annual appropriations from four hundred to one thousand, in order that they can be the better enabled to perform service at fires. They each have a pair of fine horses, and these, together with other ordinary expenses, absorb more than the appropriations formerly received. The request of these two companies, the Weccacoe and the Independence, is just and should be granted.

HANDSOME HALL.—A number of influential and wealthy gentlemen in Camden are taking measures to erect an extensive and finely arranged Hall, for public lectures, meetings, concerts, and purposes of that character. The building will be one hundred and twenty feet long by eighty-one wide, and will cost about forty-five thousand dollars, of which fifteen thousand dollars have already been pledged. This will be one of the finest structures in Camden, and will be centrally located. Plans have been drawn. The main audience room is to be one hundred and seventeen feet by seventy-five, giving ample capacity for all practical purposes.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.—This morning about 9 o'clock Wm W Lee, residing in Mervine street, committed suicide while in the prison van, being conveyed from the Cherry Street Police Station to the Central. He was arrested last night in a drunken condition, and is said to have been drinking for several days. He was undoubtedly insane from the use of liquor. While the van was being driven down Fourth street, in the neighborhood of Arch, the driver heard groans issuing from the inside, and called Officer William Moore, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, to his assistance. Upon investigation being made, Lee was found with a horrible gash in his throat and in a dying condition. The implement used for his own destruction was a small penknife, which was found near him, covered with blood. His body was taken to the Central Station to await the Corner's inquest.

ENTERPRISING.—We are astonished at the transformation taking place in the building at the S E corner of Sixth and Market streets, occupied by our esteemed friends, Wanamaker & Brown, the popular Clothiers, who seem to have taken hold of the hearts of the Philadelphia people, and drawn their bodies in such large numbers to their establishment for their handsome makes of clothing, that it has become necessary to extend their building, which, though a very difficult operation, is being admirably accomplished through the wisdom of the well-known builder, John McClure, Esq. We shall not enter into the details of these improvements at this time as we hope to make an extended notice of this great establishment when the entire work is completed. It certainly is, however, a good time to purchase clothing, as they must reduce their stock whilst these alterations are going on.

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—The steamer *Silver Wave* is now running on the Schuylkill, from Fairmount to the Falls, stopping at Columbia Bridge, or Washington Retreat, and Laurel Hill each way. The *Wave* runs *every day in the week*, leaving Fairmount at 8 A. M., and every hour and a quarter thereafter during the day.

A DEAD CHILD FOUND.—The body of a dead child was found last evening at Twenty-fourth and Spruce streets. The mystery can only be explained by the result of the Coroner's inquest.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Mr. Thayer, in Pine street, near Nineteenth, was entered last night by a sneak thief, and a quantity of silverware was abstracted. The parties have not yet been arrested.

THE SUNDAY PRESS will contain, in addition to the usual amount of news and reading matter, the great speech of Hon Glenni W. Schofield, delivered in the House to-day on the strength of the Rebel States when united with the Copperheads of the North in the next Congress and Electoral College. This powerful argument should be read by all politicians, inasmuch as it exhausts the question, and is filled with information and warning.

"POLAR REFRIGERATOR," Bartlett's patent, manufactured by J. S. Clark, No. 1008 Market street, will this season carry off the palm. He has had a large force at work for months past in getting up A No. 1 stock of these indispensable household articles, and has brought out an entirely new Refrigerator, which will strike every intelligent purchaser as the best thing of the kind yet given to the public in this department of the mechanic arts. We allude to his splendid new *Polar Refrigerator*, the superiority of which consists in its *economical consumption of ice*, and as unbounded excellence in preserving meats and other provisions the longest period of time with the least expense. We would advise those in want of Refrigerators to call at J. S. Clark's manufactory, No. 1008 Market street, and make their purchases, as Mr. Clark is one of the largest manufacturers of Refrigerators in the country, and, what is more, in view of the unsettled state of business, he has determined during the present season to retail his Refrigerators at wholesale prices.

THE SUNDAY PRESS will contain, in addition to the usual amount of news and reading matter, the great speech of Hon Glenni W. Schofield, delivered in the House to-day, on the strength of the Rebel States when united with the Copperheads of the North in the next Congress and Electoral College. This powerful argument should be read by all politicians, inasmuch as it exhausts the question, and is filled with information and warning.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND BUILDERS.—What the community have long wanted is a good Kitchen Range suitable for summer and winter. Mr. J. S. Clark, No 1008 Market street, has been many months perfecting such a range. It has two cy meers, one for summer and the other for winter, which can be easily adjusted, and give but little heat in the kitchen in summer while in winter it will heat three rooms comfortably. It bakes, boils, roasts, and heats the bath water all at the same time. It is a perfect ly *air-tight Gas Consumer*, and requires but half the coal of any other range in use. It keeps fire for a greater length of time, and is a perfect model in every respect. Everybody should see this range at the warerooms of the patentee, Mr. J. S. Clark, No. 1008 Market street, as all who are about to purchase will be convinced of its superior advantages.

THE SUNDAY PRESS will contain, in addition to the usual amount of news and reading matter, the great speech of Hon. Glenni W. Schofield, delivered in the House to-day, on the strength of the Rebel States when united with the Copperheads of the North in the next Congress and Electoral College. This powerful argument should be read by all politicians, inasmuch as it exhausts the question, and is filled with information and warning.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—This old and well-known remedy, which has acquired a world-wide renown for the cure of sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursing sore mouth, cankered mouth or throat, liver complaint, dyspepsia, or indigestion, cramp, or pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painter's colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhœa and dysentary, has lost none of its good name by repeated trials; but continues to occupy a prominent position in every family medicine chest.

THE SUNDAY PRESS will contain, in addition to the usual amount of news and reading matter, the great speech of Hon. Glenni W. Schofield, delivered in the House to-day, on the strength of the Rebel States when united with the Copperheads of the North in the next Congress and Electoral College. This powerful argument should be read by all politicians, inasmuch as it exhausts the question, and is filled with information and warning.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, and all affections of the Lungs, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which is sure to cure them.

THE SUNDAY PRESS will contain, in addition to the usual amount of news and reading matter, the great speech of Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, delivered in the House to-day, on the strength of the Rebel States when united with the Copperheads of the North in the next Congress and Electoral College. This powerful argument should be read by all politicians, inasmuch as it exhausts the question, and is filled with information and warning.

BY B. SCOTT JR., Auctioneer, No. 1020 Chesnut street. Peremptory sale of Alabaster Vases, Ornaments, and Statuettes, this evening, 28th instant, at 7 o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, an assortment of Agate, Bardiglio, and Siena Vases, Card Receivers, Statuettes, etc., being the balance of invoices ex ships *Jupiter* and *Molocka*. Open for examination this day.

MARKED!—by public approval, Hasheesh Candy, as being the best remedy known in all cases of Throat or Lung difficulties. For sale by all druggists.

THE SUNDAY PRESS will contain, in addition to the usual amount of news and reading matter the great speech of Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, delivered in the House to-day, on the strength of the Rebel States when united with the Copperheads of the North in the next Congress and Electoral College. This powerful argument should be read by all politicians, inasmuch as it exhausts the question, and is filled with information and warning.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

BROWN—HEITRICK.—On the evening of the 15th of March, 1866, by Rev. J. H. Peters, Mr. AZARIAH BROWN to Miss KATE VIRGINIA HEITRICK, both of this city.

HENRY—MULHOLLAND.—April 26, by Rev. William Cathcart, GEORGE HENRY to HARRIET K. MULHOLLAND, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BATTURS.—On Tuesday evening, the 24th instant, HARRIET LEE, only daughter of Richard M. and Juha T. Batturs.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday evening, the 29th instant, at 8 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 1316 N. Twelfth street.

BROOKS.—On the 26th instant, RICHARD W. BROOKS, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also, the Eastern Star Lodge, No. 186, A. Y. M., Excelsior Mark Lodge, No. 216; Philadelphia H. R. A. Chapter, No 169; Philadelphia Council, No. 11; St. John Commandery, No. 4, A. Y. M.; and the Panomathen Lodge, No. 10, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 230 Poplar street, on Tuesday morning next at 10 o'clock. Funeral services at the Second Baptist Church.

CORBIN.—On the 25th instant, Mr. AUGUSTUS CORBIN, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends and General Marion Lodge, No. 6 I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 315 Burd's alley (below Catharine and Second streets), on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Ground.

CULBERT.—At Brandywine village, Del., on the 26th instant, JAMES W. CULBERT, in the 37th year of his age.

His male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 7 Brandywine village, on Monday morning, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

FOYLE.—On the 25th instant, EDWARD FOYLE, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, N. W. corner of Fourth and Noble streets, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—This morning, the 28th instant, ROBERT S JOHNSON, in his 76th year.

SARDINE-BOX SHEARS AND OPENERS OF several kinds, Champagne Knives, and Cork-Screws, with other Housekeeping Hardware, may be bought at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

PRINTED RECEIPTS FOR MAKING THE Wisconsin Cakes or Bran Muffins (which agree with most dyspeptics) are furnished to purchasers of the pans here. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

OX HORN KNOBS OF VARIOUS STYLES, and Wrenches for screwing them on; Butt Rings, Patent Cattle Leaders and Cow Chains, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth,

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO,
FREIGHT } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000 00
120 000	" 6 " '81	125 100 00
200,000	" 5-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90, 555
54,800	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53 250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,512 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,75
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,180 143	Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,880 0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18 900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 00
$1,636,850	Par. Market value,	$996 560 00
	Real Estate	36 00 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $133. Estimated value	2,910 0
	Cash in Banks	$55,956 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,635 37
		$1 263,689 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penisan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Hallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua F. Fyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $10 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL—1829
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles S Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Warner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES S. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t123

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines
Josiah H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
	Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28§
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Ewing,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 610 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s. ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31§

HARPER, DURNEY & CO
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.
STOCKS bought and sold on commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. (4 25 1m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET
5 20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ 706 CHESNUT STREET

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceedingly thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
3 22m A. BROWN.

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes Brushes, etc 3 2 3m

RESTAURANT
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY April 16 1866. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Wilmington Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11 15 A. M., 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. The 4 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6 45, 8 and 9 30 A. M., 4 and 6 30 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4 30 and 6 P. M.

SHORT LINE TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4 26 and 10 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7 46, 8 46, 10 14 and 11 40 A. M., 4 43, 5 51, 7 26, and 10 26 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7 25 A. M., Way-mail, 9 20 A. M., Express 1 35 P. M., Express, 6 35 P. M., Express, 8 20 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 4 40 and 8 52 A. M., and 3 38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5 23 and 9 33 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 45 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5 00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4 15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark Elkton, Northeast Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11 30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 00 P. M.
4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.

Adams's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No 604 Chesnut street will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at	8 00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at	10 00 "
Fast Line	at	12 00 M
Parkesburg	at	1 00 P. M
Harrisburg Accommodation	at	2 30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at	4 00 "
Paoli Train, No. 2	at	5 30 "
Erie Mail	at	7 00 "
Philadelphia Express	at	11 10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	at	1 10 A. M
Philadelphia Express	at	7 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at	8 20 "
Parkesburg	at	9 00 "
Lancaster Train	at	12 30 P. M
Fast Line	at	1 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at	4 40 "
Day Express	at	5 50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at	9 10 "

* Daily except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.

At other Trains daily except Sunday.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.

TICKET OFFICES
Have been opened at No. 621 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and all particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

The Ticket Office at West Philadelphia will be continued as heretofore, where all information respecting routes as well as Tickets, can be had on application to
THOMAS H PARKE
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to
3 12 FRANCIS FUNK,
No. 137 DOCK Street.

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 1 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTIONS.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9 15 A. M.
Leave Erie at 1 55 P. M., arrive at New York 3 40 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. F. KENNEY, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport. 3

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN AND AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 5 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Delaware Division Canal, Delaware and Fleming-ton the New Jersey the Freehold and Jamesburg and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 5 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg, with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A set memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the line. When stock is turned in quantities of two carloads or more it will be delivered at the foot of Fifteenth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN Freight Agent.
111 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st 1865, and Further Notice,

FOR GERMANTOWN
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7 25, 8, 10 11, 12 A. M., 1 2 3 4 5, 5 30, 6, 7,